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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 49.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY. AT THE MASS MEETING IN LEXINGTON, KY., ON SAT-After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Clay rose and addressed it substantially as follows :-

Indies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the annatural war with Mexico. The public mind is agitted and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, mension the harmony, if not the existopen of our Union. Ladies and Gentlemen :

hing forth, meniating the authority, in the tracere, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances, I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but, whilst a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have haped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some title addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perits and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rehebrical boquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the

make a fine speech, or any amoritous oratorical cirplay. I have brought with me no rehetrical boquets
to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the
year atumn has come, and the season of flowers has
passed away. In the progress of years, my springime has gone by, and I too am in the autumn of life,
and feel the frost of sige. My desire and aim are to
address you, earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly,
up at the grave and momentous subjects which have
brought as together. And I am most solicious that
mot a solitary word may full from me, offensive to any
party or person in the whole extent of the Union.
War, peetlence, and lamine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities
which can befull our species; and war, as the most
dieful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and famine, no doubt for wise although inserucible purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which
its our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is
not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring,
indeed, great affliction whilst they last, but society

not long, and their ravages are innited. They oring, indeed, great affliction whilst they last, but society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown—its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the societies of human life, and in the waste of known-its vicisaliudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burthens, it affects both belligerent nations; and its wad effects of manifed bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War undinges esciety, disturbs its peaceful and regular in-dustry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Daztheir baneful influence long after it has ceased. Daz-zing by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it.begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprize, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engag-ing in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life. We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in his lamentable. Mexican war, although it has yet been of only eighteen months existence, is equal to one half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years war of the revolution! And I venture seven years war of the revolution! And I venture essent that the expenditure of tracers which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and looted up, will be found to be more than half of the penniary cost of the war of our independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been every where and constantly victorious. How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not Texas, we should have no war. The people were tald that if that event happened, war would ensue. They were told that the war between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a troaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted provthat Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted prov-ine; and that if we received Texas in our Union, we took along with her, the war oxisting between her and Mexico. And the Minister of Mexico form-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

power against those great abuses, of which, in the hands of a monarch, it was so susceptible. And the security, against those abuses when its wisdom devised, was to vest the war-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the states. So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any state in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system or good to be power to any state in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system or good to be power to declare war, and grant letters of large and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and awater, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and awater for the spatial its auxiliary attendants, is grayed to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of peace or war, Congress must consider and deitherate and decide upon to the mailties, but the conference of the waiting war with Mexico, Congress under the controlling authority attributed to it; it it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States and states and warred with each other, as to the spatial and subjects for which have the controlling authority attributed to it; it it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it not be accounted and authority attributed to it; it it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it not be accounted to the waiting way to the president possess the controlling authority attributed to it; it it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President war, to proclaim the objects for which have the representation of a

of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the war with more ardor and alacrity than the Whige! Who have more occasion to mount to the Whige! Who have more occasion to mount he bloss of sons, husbands, brothers, lathers, than Whig parents, Whig wives, and Whig brothers, in the deadly and unprohible strile?

But the have of war is in progress, and the no less depl-rable have of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should untie in the pationic endest or bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can the done? Must we blindly continue the conflict, without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the impact and subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government? A declaration of war is the highest and most award exercise of overeignty. The Convention, which framed our lederal constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been content, or at any time during it sexistence? Does the had probable of the nation, in the collective wisdom of the nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested was a shall or shall the national every, until those probable of the nation, in the collective wisdom to the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been contentiate and place it upon the head of another; that the definite termination of the nation in Congress assembled, or is it vested is a definite termination of the nation in Congress assembled of the nation in the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been contentiate and place it upon the head of another; that the definite termination of the nation in the pages of history that it had been freen and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been contentiate and place it upon the head of another;

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The of the Universe, can judge in such a passional For my own part, I minorely foliave and hope, that these who belong to all the departs owns of the growth of the passions o

and the country in the present of the same appeared aircream of the country and the country of t

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1847

MAll men are born free and equal-with cartain natural, essential and unalienable rights-among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of bappiness
Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commodities.

OF Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub

lican, (!!) America every year.

| Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. D' Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers

are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of monsters unparalleled in their as] sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with bell.'
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 88

olution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stera necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear. I will no longer trespass upon your patience or further tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours duration, which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

have shown—

1st. That the present war was brought about by the innexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority

Congress.
21. That the President, being unenlightened and 21. That the Cresident, being unenlightened and an aninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, it to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it is, necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interest and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, us to motives, causes and objects, is confined by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress,at

Aih. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry 'out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted and public suspense and public inquistude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forborne to express any opinion whatever as to purposes and objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to canceal my opinions, whether worth any thing or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated—

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our zountry, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discordent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and, especially to disabase the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it any where exists, that a desire for conquest, is ohernshed for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citi-

ing slavery.

I have embadied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have en-deavored to explain and enforce in a geries of reso-lutions, which I beg now to submit to your consider-ation and judgement.

Note-The resolutions above referred to were ablished in the Liberator of last week.

THE WILMOT PROVISO

The origin and objects of this measure are explained at length by its author, Mr. Wilmot, in a speech to his constituents, at Wellsb rough, September 21st:—

'The Proviso, Sir, was not hatched up in any 'The Proviso, Sir, was not hatched up in any cabal or caucus. The occasion which called for it arose but a few hours before the adjournment of the first session of the late Congress, which took place at 12 o'clock, M., of Monday, the 19th of August. On the Saturday before, the message of the President, asking that two millions be placed at his disposal, was received and read in the House of Representatives. It was the subject of general remark and speculation. That day, at dinner, the conversation turned upon it; in which Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, Robert P. Danlap, of Maine, Jacob S. Yost, of Pennsylvania, and myself, took a

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## SELECTIONS.

GREAT MOVE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. TP We would direct the attention of our reade to the following interesting and important article which is taken from the Louisville (Ky.) Examiner The method, proposed in Dr. Ruffner's Address, o removing Slavery from West Va., is far too gradua to be realized. As in the West India Islands, there will be a universal demand for full emancipatio long ere the expiration of the period named by Dr

The first step in the cause of Emancipation Taken. We stated some weeks since, that an' Eman cipation movel would be made in less than three months in West Virginia, and mentioned the grounds on which that move would be based. We ave now the pleasure to inform our readers, the the first step has been taken-and that an orga ized effort will be made to rid this portion of the Old Dominion of Slavery.

The first important circumstance to be noticed

is, that this step has been taken by slaveholder, themselves. The chief actor is the Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D. He is well known, personally or by character, throughout Virginia and Kentucky, as an able Divine of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the learned men of the South. With his are associated S. McD. Moore, John Letcher, De vid B. Curry, James G. Hamilton, George A. Ba ker, J. H. Lacy, John Echols, James R. Gordan Jacob Fuller, Jr., D. E., Moore and John W. Fuller. All these are men of character, and nearly all of them we know to be slaveholders.

The second important circumstance is, the principle on which this move rests. It is, that every State, and every great division of a state ought to and, of right, may, in a manner of such great do-mestic importance as that of slavery, judge and act for itself. West Virginia differs in almost every The Blue Ridge is the na ural division between them. Slavery cannot thrive in West Virginia, without crushing it at once and forever. With slavery in Eastern Virginia, the forever. With slavery in Eastern Virginia, un slaveholders engaged in this move do not propos to interfere. 'We would simply,' say they, 'rais a barrier against this Stygian inundation-stand the Blue Ridge, and, with sovereign energy, de clare to this black sea of misery, 'hitherto shall thou come, and no further." The main idea, then, rests on the action of We

tern Virginia as a whole. It is to be, in some sort a State action. 'Let us move as a body first, say these slaveholders, 'and secure the main point.' That is, assert for all West Virginia, freedom. Noth ing less will satisfy her—nothing less, as a princi-ple, will enable her to succeed. But as the eman cipation scheme proposed is a gradual one, coun action is suggested to hasten the extinction of Sl Let the law authorize the people of any county by some decided majority, or sent of a majority of slaveholders, to decree the removal or emancipation of all the slaves of such county within a fixed period. If this were done ties having but few slaves would soon and their example and action be follows: quickly, by others having a large number of blacks Thus West Virginia would, in a few years, he FREE. An address to the people of West Virginia.

showing that slavery is injurious to the public welfare, and that it may be gradually abelished, velfare, and that it may be gradually abe vithout injury to the rights or interests of holders', and developing a plan, has been published We have a copy of it, and shall commence its publication next week. Our readers, North and South, will see some things in it which they may not like-which they may think incorrect-wrong if you please-but let them, overlooking the regard the main thing—the certainty of the abolishment of Slavery in West Virginia in a way to secure the fullest justice to white and black. power is now on the seaboard. Western Virginia is more populous than Eastern Virginia as regard whites. Yet owing to an abominable appor-tionment system, her power is kept east of the Blue Ridge. One of the ablest of Western Virrians writes us:
'I hope you will receive and publish Dr. Ruff-

ner's address. In many respects, your views coincide. I do not doubt he would have been more decided, as all of us would be, were it not, that the political strength is on the other side of the mour tains, and would be dead against us if we aske too much, or went beyond the bounds of reason Besides we and to look to the union of West Virginia itself. On the white basis, the freedom of Western Virginia, and independent county action we will be united, and when, legally, we have the power to act, slavery will be destroyed forever in ur mountain land with speedy resolution.'
The address of Dr. Ruffner is a very able one

On the general subject-the terrible slavery—it is conclusive; as to its deadly blight upon Virginia, it is strong, often eloquent, always And we know not how a true South er can think of the one, or the other,-can se ecay written upon every thing which appertains to the industry of society,-and not burn with anxie y to root out the cause. If he looks at the Free States, he beholds a dense and increasing popula-tion—cities, towns and villages growing up every where—manufactures, agriculture, commerce—all
—all active and thriving. If he gazes upon the South-with few exceptions-he sees the revers of the picture; a sparse population; cities, towns, and villages stationary or stagnant; worn out fields and an exhausting agriculture; manufactures lim commerce languishing. We have, compar atively speaking, none of the stir and b dustry, and, as Dr. Ruffner says, if the stillness oc-casioned by this decay be broken at all, it is only by the windy brawls of politics! Hear what the dress says of Virginia:
Some Virginia politicians proudly—yes, proud

-fellow-citizens,-call our old Commonwealth The Mother of States! These enlightened patriots might pay her a still higher compliment, by calling her The Grandmother of States. For our part, w are grieved and mortified, to think of the lean and laggard condition of our venerable mother. Her children have sucked her so dry, that now for a long time past, she has not milk enough fo ing, either black or white.

But, seriously, fellow-citizens, we esteem it a sad, a humiliating fact, which should penetrate the heart of every Virginian, that from the year 1790 to this time, Virginia has lost more people by emgration, than all the free states together. 1840, when the last census was taken, she had lo more by nearly 300,000. She has sent—or we should rather say, she has driven from her soil—at least one third of all the emigrants, who have gone from the old States to the new. More than third have gone from the other old slave States. Many of these multitudes, who have left the slave states, have shunned the regions of slaves very, and have settled in the free countries of the West. These were generally industrious and enterprising white men, who found by sad experience that a country of slaves was not that a country of slaves was not the country for them. It is a truth, a certain truth, that slavery drives free laborers—farmers, mechanics, and all and some of the best of them too—out of the

Is this true? We all know it to be so. Wha then ought we to do? themselves. We must either take the position of South Carolina, and, for the perpetuation of slavery, sacrifice every thing, or else we must resor to emancipation. Can we do the first? Are the mid-slave states ready to destroy the Union—to forbid the commerce of the free States entering their borders—to establish commercial relation with Cuba and Brazil, for the sole object of extend ing negro-slavery? Do they demand, will they think of demanding, the creation of the Institu-tion, in territory now free, and if this be not one and the government of the United States asunder We shall not insult their patriotism, or mock their sense of justice, by supposing them capable of such folly or madness. They will emancipale. At the proper time, and in their own way, they will liberate the slave, and thus free the white from as galling a curse as ever poor humanity inflicted up

But let us call attention to one feature of the ac

tion of our friends in West Virginia.

ORGANIZATION.—From the Ohio to the Blu Ridge they are linked together. They know what they have to do. They know that nothing but the hardest labor can accomplish their object. They have organized—organized thoroughly, efficiently so that they can circulate tracts and papers in every part of western Virginia, and have slaveholders a every point to assert their right and urge and defend emancipation. Have we such organization in Kentucky? May we not have it? Let us take courage from this example of the Old Dominion, and be up with her in her noble and spirited move Lot us, to insure this, organize new.

From the Louisville Examiner.

ren there to choose for themselves, whether they will modify it or abolish it, in one way or in another. Their slave population is relatively eight times as large as ours. The same remedy may not be expedient in such different stages of a disease. All

Heretofore no such scheme for West Virginia only has been proposed among us; and no State has abolished Slavery in one part of her territory and retained it in another. For this reason some and retained it in another. For this reason some persons may at first thought consider such a scheme as unfeasible. A State composed partly of free, and partially of slaveholding territory, may seem to present a political incongruity, and to be incapable of conducting its public affairs harmoniously. To relieve the minds of those who may feel apprehensions of this sort, we offer the following may feel

1. Free States and slaveholding States have during fifty-eight years, lived peaceably and pros-perously under one Federal Government. Seconal jealousies and occasional jars have occurred,

but without evil consequence.

2. Nothing in the nature of the case need create

3. After such an emancipation law, as we propose, should be passed for West Virginia, no immediate change would take place in the institution of Slavery among us; except that masters would probably choose to emancipate, or remove from the probably choose to emancipate, or remove from the State, a larger number of slaves than heretofore.—
As only the next generation of negroes would be entitled to emancipation, the law would not begin its practical operation for twenty-one years at leas, operate gradually for thirty or forty years longer, before Slavery would be extin-guished in West Virginia. So that for many years, guished in West Virginia. So that for many years, the actual slave interest among us would not be

There is, and has long been, in different parts of Virginia, every degree of difference, from the least to the greatest, between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding interests of the people. In some parts, the slaves are two or three tip whites, and the slaveholding interest overrules and absorbs everything. In other parts, not one man in a hundred owns a slave, and the sla holding interest is virtually nothing. In West Virgima at large, the slaves being only an eighth of an one-eighth of the whites, the fre e interest predominates nearly as much as the slave interes inates in East Virginia; so that we have in practical operation, if not in perfection, that politi-cal incongruity of slave interest and free interest which is feared as a consequence of the measure

SILAS WRIGHT'S OPINION OF THE WIL-MOT PROVISO.

 by allowing West Virginia her just share of representation, and, if she call for it, a law for the removal of slavery, East Virginia will do more to barmonize the feelings of the State, than she ever has done, or can do by a continued refusal. West Virginia being then secured in her essential rights and interests, will not desire a separation, nor be disposed to disturb the harmony of the Commonwealth. So far from aiding the designs of the Ab-olitionists, either in Congress or in our Legislature, both her feelings and her interest will nake her more than ever hostile to that pernicious

6. If East Virginia apprehend, that the delegates from the free countries would often speak more freely about Slavery matters, than she would like or doubt. I have not been ambitious to proar in her central city of Richmond, let her agree to remove the sent of government to Staunton, near the centre of our territory and of our white population, and she will be free from all annovance of this sort. West Virginia would then appear no more like a remote province of East Virginia, and be no tonger suggested and partial suggested and partia ia, and be no longer subject to the disadvantage having all measures affecting her interest, acted

prehension and prejudice respecting our views, we shall now proceed, fellow citizens, to lay before.

The two conversations to which you allude, the ve the ets and arguments, w xpediency of abolish

We ground our conclusions upon facts and experi- these opinions were decidedly Though the history of other ages and countries would furnish us with useful illustrations, we have not room in this address to extend our obser-

ity for each to work out its proper effect except in warm climates, and where free men are the declaration right. and either sickly or lazy; and when we scarce and either sickly or lazy; and when we have said this, we have said all that experience in The Church as it is: or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery in the United States warrants us to say, in favor of the policy of employing slave labor.

It is the common remark of all who have travelled

through the United States, that the free States and the slave States exhibit a striking contrast in their appearance. In the old free States are seen all the tokens of prosperity-a dense and increasing population; thriving villages, towns and cities; a neat

and productive agriculture, growing manufactures and active commerce.

In the older parts of the slave States—with a few local exceptions—are seen, on the contrary, too evident signs of stagnation or of positive decay—a sparse population—a slovenly cultivation spread aver vast fields, that are wearing out, among others already worn out and desolate,—villages and towns, few and far between, rarely growing, often decaying, sometimes mere remnants of what they were, sometimes deserted ruins, haunted only by owls—generally no manufactures, nor even trades, in this little volume, a collection of facts in respect to clerical attempts to prostitute religion and the Bible to the cause—of slavery, which it would be profitable for all to read. We thank the author for his faithful labor. Price of the book 15 cents.—Christian Freeman.

By Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, is very freely spoken of as a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the next Congress. Of his qualifications for a most accomplished Speaker, no one who knows him-entertains a doubt. But, it would have given us far greater pleasure to see him that situation or any other for which his eminent talants and tact qualify him, had he stood by his

square mile, the more power there is on that square EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS
To the people of West Virginia; showing that Sla
To the people of West Virginia; showing that Sla
To the people of West Virginia; showing that Slavery is injurious to the public welfare, and that it there are men enough in a country to improve all may be gradually abolished, without detriment to its resources of wealth to the best advantage, in may be gradually abolished, without detriment to the rights and interests of slaveholders; by Hzsav in this Union has yet approached that point, no slave State has advanced half way to i. England We avow the principle, that every State and still prospers with more than two hundred and fifty very great division of a State, ought, in a domes. every great division of a State, ought, in a domes-tic matter of such importance, to judge and act for itself. We disclaim all intention to interfere with Slavery in East Virginia. We leave it to our breth-ren there to choose for the marking as the control of the square mile; Virginia, considering her natural advantages, ought to thrive as well with a much larger number: and so she would, if she had the same quality of men on her soil.

There is so much truth, and it is so applica that we ask of our Eastern brethren, in regard to this matter, is, that if West Virginia shall call for a ble to our own and every community in the Free Slavery from her side of the Blue States, in the following from the A. S. Bugle, the Ridge, East Virginia shall not refuse her con- we transfer it to our columns, in the hope that its cause the measures may not be palatable to suggestions may not be without effect. - u.

ANTI-SLAVERY SEWING CIRCLES. This is the season when Sewing Circles should flourish most; and it is to be hoped if the friends of the slave in any neighborhood have suspended their gatherings for a

are losing time.

The Fair of last year was attended with such good success, that another will be held some time during the coming summer for the benefit of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and it would be well nce our labors in seaso

Sewing Circles are among the best r agitating and keeping alive the question of anti-slavery. Not only do they continually fan the interest of those who personally engage in them, but their frequent meetings, their labor, and the pro-ducts of their industry all exert an excellent influ-2. Nothing in the nature of the case need create difficulty, exc pt the framing of laws that may affect the rights and interests of slaveholders. But an amendment of the Constitution could easily provide for the security of slaveholders in East Virginia against all unjust legislation, arising from the power of the Anti-Slavery principles of the West. ook or paper to the others during the meeting and thus some who don't get a great deal of anti-slavery at home have an opportunity of hearing i tthe circle.

We hope that in those neighborhoods where ere are abolitionists, but no sewing circles, that mediate steps will be taken to organize them that thus they only aid in carrying forward the great cause of freedom.—Don't, we beg of you, wait for each other to move; if those who can lead best, will not do it, go forward yourselves and set them a better example. One living Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle is worth more to humanit accomplish more for the salvation of the nity, and will an all the Clay Clubs, and Taylor Clubs, and Organize them in this, the best senson for g Circle work, and make your Circle such that ill be widely felt. Fear not but the products it will be widely felt. Fear not but the products of your industry will be disposed of, for a great Fair will undoubtedly be got up nex: year, and means taken to insure a sale. Although a considrable amount of goods was left over from last ear, yet we have no fear but that they will be dis sed of and the proceeds placed in the Treasur fore many months. Much, very much was learn d by the experience of last year, and we think we can say the second Fair will be more satisfactory and more available

Much has been said in the newspapers in differ ent sections of the Union, relative to the sentiments of his Wright on the Wilmot Proviso. A corndence on the subject, which took place in oril last between the lamented statesman and mes H. Titus, Esq., of this city, has lately been published in the Albany Atlas, and must put the question at rest. The following extracts from Mr. Wright's letter are sufficient to show that he ned a decided opinion on the subject, and did not hesitate to express it :- Journ. Con

I was not aware, therefore, that my opinions bject of the Wilmot Proviso ha matter of newspaper discussion. I certainly was not aware that they could be a matter of dispute gate my opinions upon this or any other public subject; but I have not at any time, as you are a double witness, withheld the expression of them opon this subject when called upon to express

If the question had been propounded to me at any period of my public life, shall the arms of the on be employed to conquer, or the money of the Union he used to purchase territory now con this answer to this question is the Wilmot Proviso. -lain surprised that any thether we be legislators or not.

Having thus removed some grounds of misapother opinion or giving any other answer to such should suppose me capable of entertaining any

with yourself at Major og Slavery in West Virginia, other held at the boarding he by a gradual process, that shall not cause any inconvenience either to society in general, or to slaveholders in particular.

We use no theoretical or abstract arguments.—

to the Proviso and Col. Young's resolutions—and

. . . .

I know it is not, in this case, my friends who are promulgating my opinions, but that they are trying vations much beyond our own age and country.— to correct erroneous opinions imputed to me. Nor is it necessary that we should; for within these My only object, therefore, in this remark, is to refar more than we shall be able to use on the pres-as Mr. Bryant and yourself shall think it practice ent occasion.

Nowhere, since time began, have the two systems of slave labor and free labor, been subjected that Mr. Bryant should say in a very summary way, to so fair and so decisive a trial of their effects on that he has no knowledge of who the 'warmes public prosperity, as in these United States. Here and most sincere friends of Governor Wright' are the two systems have worked side by side for ages, under such equal circumstances, both political and evidence that proves them mistaken as to the opinunder such equal circumstances, both political and evidence that proves them mistaken as to the opin physical, and with such ample time and opportucal, and with such ample time and opportufor each to work out its proper effects—that
ust admit the experiment to be now complete,
of territory, now free, for the purpose of incorpor and the result decisive. No man of common ating slavery upon it:—that he thinks it an appropriate time to declare that principle, when an appropriation is asked to purchase the territory; and the growth and prosperity of States, in a much that such a declaration, made at such a time, is not higher degree than the system of slave labor. In the first settlement of a country, when labor is avowed that the administration wishes to acquire scarce and dear, Slavery may give a temporary impulse to improvement; but even this is not the case, case he would think the administration wrong, and

By PARKER PILLSBURY. Second Edition.—Revised and Improved. Boston: Published by Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill,

We have received from the publisher a copy this book, and have read it in part, and that to edification and profit. For, although we differ from Mr. Pillsbury in some of his sentiments and move ulation; thriving villages, towns and cities; a neat ments in respect to the Clergy and the Church, and productive agriculture, growing manufactures and think that even in this book, he applies too

of the free States—and generally, instead of the stir and bustle of industry, a dull and dreary stillness, broken, if broken at all, only by the wordy brawl of politics.

But we depend not on general statements of this sort, however unquestionable their truth may be. We shall present you with statistical facts, drawn from public documents of the highest authority.—We shall compare slave States with free States, in general and in particular, and in so many points of view, that you cannot mistake in forming your judgment of their comparative prosperity.

Density and increase of population are, especiallo in the United States, both an element and a criterion of prosperity. The men of a State are its first element of power—but what is of more importance productive power—and political power—but what is of more importance productive power. The labor of men produces wealth, and with it the means of all human comfort and improvement. The more men there are on a

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, DECEMBER 3, 1847 TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERA

The subscribers to the Liberator are aware the the Committee to whom Mr. Garrison has entrust the financial affairs of the paper, yielded last year with hesitation and reluctance, to the urgency some of its warmest friends, and reduced its price in the faith that its list would be thereby much in creased. It was stated, at the time the change wa made, that it was a mere experiment, and that if i did not entirely succeed, the former terms would be restored. Alt lough a very considerable addition has been made to the subscription list, during the pasyear, it has not been sufficient to justify the continnance of the new arrangement. The subscribers are therefore, informed that from and after the 1s of January, 1848, the terms of the Liberator wi be what they were previously to the commencement of this volume,-viz. T Two dollars and fifty cents in advance, and three dollars after six months.

The Committee most earnestly hope, and most faithfully believe, that this change of price will produce no change in the substantial character of the subscription list. The friends of the Liberator as persons who regard its support as a Primary Anti Slavery duty, and who will readily consent to this small, additional burden, for the purpose of putting its pecuniary affairs on an entirely easy footing They will remember that the odd half dollar, while it is but a small tax upon each subscriber, makes a difference of nearly or quite a THOUSAND DOL LARS, in the receipts! This statement will ind cate to the Anti-Slavery public the importance of the proposed change, and we are sure will secure to it their cordial consent and co-operation.

FRANCIS JACKSON ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. WENDELL PHILLIPS Financial Committee

Boston, Dec. 1. 1847.

CLD LIES NEW VAMPED.

It is a thousand pities that the Whig Party cann find within its borders a candidate that can neith read nor write. It may well despair of success unt it do. Its great men may have as many of the qualifications of Jack Cade as are needful for the stock in trade of a political adventurer; but if the elect man 'use to write his name,' instead of having a mark to himself, like an honest, plain-dealin man, it will spoil all. At least, if reading and writing do ' come by nature' to all Whice, when the Party, or any portion of it, have pitched upon a candidate after their own hearts, they should incon tinently treat him as the undutiful fathers and guardians in plays and novels do the heroines of the same, and lock him up from pen and ink, until the election is decided. Now Mr. Clay, whom the Tribune and sundry other soi disant Anti-Slavery Whig papers have in training for a nomination made a speech at Lexington, as our readers know By way of 'happy prologue to the swelling act,' he snubued the Reporters and forbade any notes to be taken of his speech, for fear [Heaven save the mark !] he should be misrepresented! One of the Reporters, however, made from memory a sketch of the Speech, which made it out so much better than it seems it really was, that it came near persuading some simple ones that this pro-slavery Saul might yet be fou among the Anti-Slavery prophets. But down sits Mr. Clay, and, seizing the intal implements which have so often wrought him woe, undoes all that the friendly reporter had done for him, and writes hi self down in black and white as arrant a political knave as his worst enemies would desire to see done.

This comes of your reading and writing! Whatever ill opinions may have been expressed of Mr. Clay by his unfriends, we do not know that he has ever been accused of being a fool. And yet. fatuity, or dotage, is the only sufficient excuse this farrage of profligate contradictions. He does not even observe the wholesome advice of Captain Absolute to his servant, and 'tell no more lies than are absolutely necessary.' He is profuse even to prodigality of this base coin of bungling politicians. He has his usual luck, too, in his endeavors to look North and South at the same time. He tries to imitate 'Mr. Facing-both-ways' so vilely, that neither point of the Compass, if it have common sense, will give him credit for meaning to look that way. of the other, so that he hangs, like Mahomet's coffin, between the two, in an awkward attempt to persuade each that his moral gravitation, on the whole, lies in its direction. What he says about Slavery will alienate the South, while it will (or should) disgust the North The one will see and the other ought to see, that such a man is not to be trusted with his wn interests; much less, with theirs. As a political leader, he is the worst of criminals, for he is an incorrigible blunder-head.

It is quite impossible to show up this speech as should be done, in the limits of a newspaper article. We can but cursorily glance at its inconsistencies and inconsequences. By way of beginning well, he gives a back-handed blow,

(' \_\_\_\_\_ just, Had it but been from hands less near ! ')

at the Whigs who voted for the War-Act, and tells them, that though he 'cannot doubt their patri motives,' that they lied, in doing so; a thing which, almost idolizing truth as he does ' (we all know what description of men and women are loudest in their assertion of their own truth and virtue) he never, never' could have done. Having thus conciliated the large segment of the Whigs represented by those gentlemen, he bethinks him of the leaven of the old Federal party which is mingled with the Whig lump, and tries to make himself agreeable in that quarter. So he rakes up the half forgotter slang of his old party about the opposition of the Federalists to the War of 1812, only with the new and startling fact that they 'admitted the justice of the War,' and ends with a fling at the Hartford Convention, implying that its object was the Dissolution of the Union. Now it is sufficiently notorious to have reached the ears of Mr. Clay, that that Convention, the only spark of spirit which New England has shown since the Revolution, and of which she has been ashamed ever since, though it was composed of men the dust from whose shoes he was never worthy to wipe off, was intended to prepent and not to promote Dissolution. We are sorry for it; but so it was. Its object was to afford a vent or the indignation of New England, groaning under s wer waged with her interests, when she was all ready for Disunion. There were leading men in the Federal Party who were for having the people of New England 'maintain their rights, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must.' But they were carefully left out of the delegations. And as one of them foretold at the time, the result of the Convention was 'A GREAT PAMPHLET,' which served for a tub to the whale, for the nonce.

But that war was one of ' National Defence,' for the vindication of the national rights and honor,' scems-its object was 'Free Trade and Sailor' Rights against the intolerable and oppressive acts British power." Was it so, indeed? Then, Mr Commissioner Clay, what business had you, on the 24th of December, 1814, to sign a Treaty of Peace in which not one of these grievances was so much as mentioned, much less redressed? Why did yo leave the 'national rights and honor, Free Tradand Sailors' Rights,' and all the rest of it, just as in motion by that Body, were producing a wide and

they were before the first gun was fired? Or did your pusposes in favor of Free Trade and Sailors Rights as well as British artillery? But even you could hardly have foreseen, when you helped pu this saddle on the back of New England, that he sons would ever hold the stirrup for you to vaul in to it, the twice you ' fell on the other side.'

When Mr. Clay comes to the somewhat puzzling question of what we shall do with Mexico who we have got her?' he justly urges the difficultie which stand in the way of her Annexation. But the most impracticable obstacle to such a consum mation is hinted at thus. 'Is every Mexican, without regard to color or easts, to exercise the elective franchise?' There's the rub! There is no preju dice of color in Mexico. Several of the Ger als taken by General Scott were negroes. It al ways perplexed us how the Editor of the Era was to get over this difficulty, when he had succeeded in getting all Mexico, by a succession of petty lar cenies. Mr. Clay goes dead against the annexation of Mexico. And so he did against that of Texas. But now Texas is an integral part of the Union, he scouts the idea of not holding on to her. So whenever Dr. Bailey shall have annexed Mexico, he wil find a firm friend in Mr. Clay. But it is when he reaches the slavery question that Mr. Clay shines forth in full effulgence. His positions are not less insultingly impudent than those of his famous speech in 1839. We have print-

ed the entire speech on our first page, so that ou readers can judge for themselves, and we commend it to their careful attention. Observe the parade he makes of his Anti-Slavery words and works. And precious ones they are. Slavery is a great evil and wrong, he fears an irremediable one to the blacks, But nobody is to blame for it, except that abominable Great Britain, who compelled the unhappy colonists to buy slaves, in spite of their tears and en treaties. The power of emancipation is in the Slave States, and the blacks cannot be 'emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen' without collisions, conflicts, rapine, carnage, &c.' If so why need the emancipating States 'invest then with all the rights of freemen?' The blacks are not invested with equal rights with white men, in any of the States except Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont; and disgraceful to the majority of the other States as their condition is, it is a vast deal better than Chattel Slavery But then, in the next paragraph, Mr. Clay proves that the African race is capable of carrying out self-gov ernment, fighting, Annexation and all, as well as the best of us. We do honestly believe that if the Slave States would only let the blacks govern them awhile they would find it for their advantage. Then follows the stereotyped twaddle about the abolitionists having retarded Emancipation. Either this is the Slaveholders have shown themselves most outrageously ungrateful to their best friends. And Mr. Clay, it seems, really thought, fifty years ago, that it would be safe to restore a handful of colored people to themselves, gradually and prospectively, be it observed, so that by this time the would be nearly rid of that repreach! Valiant Mr. Clay-! Courageous State of Kentucky! Then do not fail to note the experant piety

this newly baptized son of the Church. See now what is presently genounced as an evil inflicted upon us by Great Britain becomes, in the bands of this neoplete ablessing conferred by the Almighty upon the African race, their moral and physical con dition having been improved by the process ! . And f' (modest Mr. Clay) ' if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe, that their descendants should be the instruments in His hands' (mark ye !) in the establishment of Civilization and Christianity throughout Africa, our regrets on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigat-

ed!' That is some comfort, at any rate. The political morality of the closing paragraphs of the Speech is a match for the private morality of the previous ones. It would do honor to the dran shop, the gaming-house or the stews. Mr. Clay had to provide for the inference from his admission the injustice of Slavery, of the necessity of an in stantaneous reparation of it. But it seems it is not always 'safe, practicable or possible' for States to repair the infliction of previous injustice! After the injustice is fairly done, there is no alternative but to acquiesce in it 'as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavor to recair it !' A comfortable doctrine, truly ! We have only to do any rascality that seems pleasant or profitable unto us, and then frighten ourselves with the horrid consequences of undoing it, and it is made all right! What was a wrong is now percenty And Mr Clay instances the Annexa tion of Texas, the stealing of the Indian lands, and the repudiation of the Continental currency, as cases in point! We would simply reply to this that the United States have no claim to Texas, and the bolders of the Indian lands (which Mr. Clay says they have fairly purchased) no title to them, except that of the robber to his booty, and that the refusal to redeem the Continental Currency was simple swindling, which might have been saved by applying to this purpose half the money that has bee wasted on the Slaveholders' wars. It is edifying, af ter this, to look back and read Mr. Clay's homily on the value of an unsullied character.' 'It is impos sible to estimate it too highly, in society, when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation !' And then the holy horrer with which he turns up his eyes at the Partition of Poland! As if these dismemberments of our own, and our daily national life, did not whiten

that iniquity into a virtue! In short, this speech of Mr. Clay's is eminently vicked and super-eminently foolish. It cannot hold a candle to Mr. Webster's, and John Van Buren's beats'it all to nothing. In point of ability and apparent honesty, we mean. It is a very mediocre production, quoad speech; and it has no redeeming virtue to offset its mediocrity. We should think that it must settle the question of his nomination. It must be hard times with the Whig party, if they have no better log than this out of which to make their Mercury. We are not a Whig nor the son of a Whig. We merely overlook the game. But we do like to see it well played. We hate to see a good han thrown away. It is charming to see how the Democrats make the best of their cards. It is skill rather then luck that has given them the game so often. The Whigs have excellent cards in their hand, now, and if they don't sacrifice them they have a good chance of winning. But they will prob ably ruin themselves by finessing. And they will deserve it, if they try to erect this sorry Knave into their Ace of Trumps .- q.

GEORGE THOMPSON AND BRITISH INDIA

It is well known to all the readers of the Liber ator that this distinguished man has for several years past exerted his great energy and abilities for the redress of the wrongs of India. This he has done not merely because of the demand of the sufferin millions of that vast peninsula upon his humanity and that of the British people; but because thought he discerned in that direction a way for the Exodus of the captives in our own shouse of bondage, to whose deliverance he has devoted many his best years, and in whose cause he shrank not fro the proffered crown of Republican Martyrdom. I the year 1839 the British India Society was forme for the purpose of agitating this question and bring ing the general mind of the nation up to the poin of East Indian Reform. Of this movement Mr. Thompson was the Expounder. His speeches and lectures, which were, most of them reprinted in this country, together with the other machinery p

deep impression upon the people of England and Snotland. In 1840, however, the Corn-law Que-tion came up and swallowed all others of a remoter

Mr. Thompson, finding that this terrent was not to be resisted, wisely gave way to its course and threw himself into the stream. This, however, only upon a pledge on the part of the Anti-Corp law leaders, that they would join with him in his struggle for the redress of East Indian misgraphic ment, when they had succeeded in removing this grievance at home. This effort having been crown ed with success, and Mr. Thompson being elected to Parleament, and having, in the meanti proved his practical knowledge of his subject, by a visit to India, the time had clearly arrived for renewal of the East Indian agitation. Accordingly on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26th, a meeting wa at the Eastern Institution, Commercial Road, for the purpose of giving Mr. Thompson an opportunity o laying before his constituency of the Toner Ham lets the plan of conduct he had laid down for he self as their member. This meeting he addre at length, in a most luminous and vigorous speech in which he made it clear that the interest as well as the honor, of the British People was involved in this vindication of the rights of that vast dependen ey. Mr. Thompson asked the permission of his constituents to devote himself to the leadership on this question, while he pledged himself not to here. leet his duty on other subjects more directly affecting the welfare of the British People. This consent the assembly accorded in the most cordial and eathus

This Speech we shall spread at length before our readers, by the express direction of Mr Gar next week. This will be done, not merely on as count of the interest which we believe they will take in the subject matter of the Speech : but chiefly breause a large portion of it is devoted to the evo lution of Mr. Thompson's views as to the effect which the Reforms he proposes, acting through the English Cotton-Market, will have upon American Slavery. He traces the history of the Culture and Manufacture of Cotton, and shows how simighty has been their influence in building up and per nating Slavery. He shows the resources of ludia for the production of this stople, and the practicability of increasing the crop to such an extent drive the American article out of the Market. Cot ton he concieves to be the main bulwark and defence of Slavery, and if it can be reduced below a living, if not a remunerative profit, that American Slavery will die of inanition. Thus, with the philosophy of Chatham, though in a different spirit, he proposes 'to conquer America in India!' The views of such a friend to the Anti-Slavery Cause as Mr. Thompson has proved himself to be, on such a question as this, deserve the fullest and most respect attention. And in saying this, we are sure we speak the mind of every sincere Abolitionist. We anticipate a very great amount of good to our

cause from the agitation of the British India que tion in the British Parliament, and before the British people. We believe that its agitation and its successful issue must have influences which cannot be even guessed at, upon the condition of our Slavery. But we do not share in the sanguine fore. bodings of Mr. Thompson as to the absolute certainty that the accomplishment of all he asks for India will be the achievement of all he hopes for America. Slavery does not exist in the United States because of the mealth the slaves produce; but because of the power which our Constitution of government gives to the masters in virtue of their ownership in them. We believe every intelligent slaveholder knows that the wealth of the Slave States would be vastly increased by emancipation. But by that set the sceptre of political sovereignty would pass from them. The existence of Slavery gives to the compact aristocracy formed by it the absolute control of the whole machine of State, the appointment of Presidents, the making of laws, the dictation of policy It is the means whereby they hold the keys of the Treasury of the Nation. When did an Aristocracy ever resign the element which gave them their pow er, as long as they could hold on to it? The English Aristocracy, doubtless, know that if the laws relating to land, by virtue of which they have in times past governed the Nation, and which still give them so potential a voice in it, were abrogated, would be for the general good of the people, and perhaps for their own wealth, but have they ever been willing, as a body, to relinquish any of the priv ileges which gave them their political supremae except upon strong compulsion? Much less an aristocrncy founded on ownership in human flesh, and vastly farther removed from popular and political influences, than the landed aristocracy of Eng

It is true that absolute starvation might bring the slaveholders to terms; but it by no means fallows that because the culture of cotton is the only profitable way of employing slave labor, now, to no other way could be devised, should this fail. There are other tropical productions to which it may be turned. The resources of the earth are no more exhausted than those of the human mind. Perhaps a portion of it may yet be used in manufacturing taw material to be imported from India! Who knows! Stranger things have happened. The immensely increasing demand of our own country, too, will bely to support the system here. At any rate, we may be assured, that as long as the Slaveholder can get itber enough out of his slave to keep him alive, he will cling to his System. Wealth is but a very secondary consideration with him. The state of things is widely different now, from what it was at the point of time just preceding the introduction of Cotton. Then it stood upon its own strength. Now, we have clothed it with our own. Then, it was a tottering institution, trembling to its fall. Now, we have propped it up with the whole physical and moral force of the whole country. Then Slavery was in extremis, and there was none so poor as to do her reverence. Now, she can stand against the world, for we have placed the crown of our Republican sovereignty on her head and the scepire of dominion in her hand. Her attitude is a very diffetent one now from what it was sixty years since. East India Cutton will make one of the elements of her overthrow, we doubt not; but it will by no means be the only one. The very length of time required for the successful issue of that experime will give so sagacious and wily a power as Slavery ample opportunity to provide for its own interests We hope, therefore, that while Mr. Thompson

and our other Anti-Slavery friends in the British Islands engage in the cause of East India Relorm for its own sake, and for the sake of its incidental aid to the movement against American Slavery, that they will not identify the one with the other nor think that they are doing their whole duty to the slave in promoting the rights of the Hindoo. The one will help the other, but they are not identical. Good government and plenty may crown the banks of the Ganges, while slavery and misery deform those of the Mississippi. The two enterprises are essentially distinct, though kindred and muteally helpful. Chattel slavery is the Giant Enemy of the human race. It is a mouster on whose head every nation should set a price. But its hunters are, after all, but a handful, scattered wide over the face of the globe. We can spare no strength or energy from the direct attack. Let our anti-slavery friend give themselves with what zeal they may to las deliverance of the Indian; but let them not bate one jot of their labors for the redemption of the slave. Q.

To be hung for Stealing a Stars .- At the late court of General Sessions for Darlington, S. C., Court of General Sessions for Darlington, S.
James Carhile plead guilty to the charge of sell
a negro slave belonging to Mr. P. W. Pledger, a
sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 35th Feb

Our readers, this gentleman sentatives of t and the energy triumphantly, i City cabals, are doctrines of tha erred of the Wi has been though the author of it. which has before of better sects t Mr. Keyes, tl

inguished posi only question t reaching issues down the proried the House enmpetent judg The town of De again through th crats whom he speech, and the tion of his const for regarding th railway question Mr. Keyes, h. out so easily as t may think. It is will be only a be reer. That he friends, in his on following resolut

and which we than justice in th Resolved, Tha of this Common fidence and supp Resolved, Tha we lament the ex al jealousy and effect to deprive town, the next y their present Rey a member of the eredit upon himse Resolved, The Resolved, 1 the government is that we consider of far greater imptry, than victories shed, and that the enemy, fighting is sheds no fustre u or upon the char Republic.

Resolved, That very' can bring professes to be fi wars are repugn wage them;—the republics, and the Resolved, Tha our Representave and enforced their report upon the A ciples of which seating voice by the Legislature, and I party doctrines hearty thanks, at all the lovers of

nonwealth. JOI This excellent tried friend of the State of New Yo he people on the his branded hand and wicked nation cations, includin subscribers for the Captain Walke Jacobs, a self-e he abolitionists of sist him at his med would most cord be attention and where. We trus tence and travel

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good Anti-Slavery LETTER FROM The following rrection of what ent of his positi responsible for h mark that Mr. Br odification of op of Slavery, if all that it is a susceptii Mr. Goodell! uni abored in vain an The doctrines whi a very superficia Hampshire lawyer

CLE If any 'position he readers of the ositions should Henry C. Wright. 5th inst., of thre d Albany, says:

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I beg leave to sa uned, or attempt ontions thus imp e first, which it tred to as a posit The communicat tlements equally Elizabeth Pease, pr of the Liberator, he vention as follows

'It is a Convent That is very must Resistence Conve against the Non-I sed to believe hould declare its

MR. KEYES, OF DEDHAM. Our readers, doubtless, recollect the good service is gentleman did last year, in the House of Represes of this State. His Minority Report the energy and power with which be carried it mphantly, in the face of Cotton influences and ty cabals, are fresh in their remembrance. The nes of that Report are now the acknowledged of the Whig party of Massachusetts. But it been thought convenient or agreeable to punish sother of it with a political martyrdom. A fate ch has before befallen the authors of the creeds ter sects than the Whigs.

Mr. Keyes, though new to public life, took a dis gished position in the House, and led it on the aly question that had any broad bearings or faring issues. The speech, with which he put hen the pro-slavery section of his party and carthe House with him, was pronounced by netent judges, an effort of a very high order. The lown of Dedham, however, refused to send him an through the influences of pro-slavery cottonowhom he had offended by his plainness of ch, and the unreasonable selfishness of a porof his constituents who were offended with him or regarding the opinion of a town-meeting, on a question, called by themselves!

Mr. Keyes, however, is not a man to be snuffed so easily as the pro-slavery portion of his party think. It is most probable that his treatmen only a help to him in his future political ex-That he has a large portion of his political ids, in his own town, on his side is proved by the having resolutions, passed at a numerous meeting, which we copy because they do no more ustice in the case .- Q.

alved. That the eminent services of Edward es, Esq., as a member of the General Court Commonwealth, entitle him to the full con-and support of the Whig party. wed, That as members of the Whig party,

of the existence of those feelings of sectionive the party, and more especially the year of the legislative services he neal year, experiently, whose conduct while er of the House, has been such as to reflect you himself, the party to which he belongs, constituency which he has faithfully repreed. That we repudiate the doctrine that

erament must be sustained in doing wrong consider the prevalence of just principles reater importance to the welfare of the counas stained with blood puinstifiably an vetoria and that the conquest of a feeble and divided fighting in defence of home and country, so laste upon the arms, and confers no hon-n the character, of the great North American

ed. That a war to extend the \* area of slacan bring only disgrace upon a nation that set to be free, and that all foreign offensive are repugnant to the liberties of those who them;—they have proved the ruin of other es, and they will hasten the downfall of our

alved. That the zeal and ability with which E. L. Keyes, Esq. has maintained presentave, E. L. Keyes, Esq. has maintained reced these views, especially in his minority ipon the Mexican war and slavery, the prin-of which were adopted with scarcely a dis-voice by the Whigs of both branches of the ture, and have become the basis of the Whig nes throughout the state, deserve our thanks, and entitle him to the gratitude of se lovers of peace, justice, and liberty in the

### JONATHAN WALKER.

This excellent man, and well-known and welled friend of the Slave is now on his way to the Sale of New York, through which he intends to ale an extensive tour. His object is to address people on the subject of Slavery and to hold un randed hand as a testimony against this mean dwicked nation. He will sell Anti-Slavery pubtions, including his own narrative, and procure ribers for the Liberator and Standard.

Cantain Walker will be accompanied by Mr. John acobs, a self-emancipated Slave, well-known to him at his meetings and in his other labors. uld most cordially recommend these friends to itention and hospitality of abolitionists every-We trust that their expenses for subsise and travel will be saved to them, as much as mable, by the personal kindness of those who feel aterest in them or in their cause. It will be a

LETTER FROM GEORGE BRADBURN, ESQ. The following letter from this gentleman is in ction of what he conceives to be a mis-stateof his position, by Mr. Wright, Mr. Wright de for his own statements, and we leave elence of them to him. We would merely rerk that Mr. Bradburn has undergone a materia heatien of opinion as to the unconstitutionality Slavery, if all he has to say on that position, is it is susceptible of a very strong defence! . Poor Goodell! unfortunate Mr. Spooner! Ye have ard in vain and spent your strength for nought ! detrines which it has been declared none but very superficial lawyer' would deny, vanish into air before the breath of 'a very ordinary New impshire lawyer ! '-q.

# LETTER.

CLEVELAND, (OH10,) Nov. 11, 1847. any 'positions' of mine are of consequence to eaders of the Liberator, it is desirable such tons should not be mis stated in that paper. by C. Wright, speaking, in the Liberator of the ast, of the discussion on board the steamboat

Budhern, Mahan, and almost all the delegates, following positions:-

in the Territories, and in any of es; and that Congress had a constitutional it any moment, to abolish it in Virginia, the its, Lonsiana, &c., as well as in the District should be put in nomination for erty Party, who did not embrace

the Constitution.

Stery executive officer, from the Presidente Sheriff, the Post Master, and the poral in the army, or Midshipman in the aright to put his own construction on the Manda or whe the construction on the d to make that Constitution [conrule of his efficial acts.

right and wrong, in the discharge of his at the President, when he swore truly and

hally to execute the Constitution as it is, swore to take it only as be saw it to be consistent with his brews of justice and of right." leg leave to say, that on no occasion have I as-

d, or attempted to maintain, any one of the was thus imputed to me, excepting, perhaps, list, which it is not impossible I may have re to as a position susceptible of a very strong munication of Mr. Wright contains other

cents equally erroneous. And in his letter to deth Pease, published in the preceding number te Liberator, he speaks of the late Buffalo Conen as follows :-

It is a Convention whose object is to sustain the titution of the United States with all iding pledges and compromises.'

but is very much as if one, writing of a Nonoce Convention, to a person prejudiced in the Non-Resistants, and therefore predisto believe any horrible bugbear of them, declare its object to be the introduction of premuent, with all its inevitable consequen

wholesale theft, robbery, and murder.

Stor. The streets of Quebec were filled with the streets or squeeze were leighs had diven from their occupation carts and carWORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI-SLA VERY SOCIETY

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held a Southbore', in the neat and commodious Town Hall on Sat urday and Sunday. Nov 13th and 14th and was called to order by the President, at 2, P. M., (Sat urday.) Mr. Trowbridge Brigham, of Southboro', was chosen Secretary pro. tem.

Moses Sawin, of Southboro', Lyman Allen, of Northboro', Parker Pillabury, Rev. B. H. Davis, of Marlboro', and Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, were chosen a Committee on Business. Said Committee reported a series of Resolutions on the U. S. Constitution, and another series on the Mexican War. Full freedom of discussion being declared, the Resolutions were debated by Messrs. Pillsbury, May, L. Allen, of Northboro', Foster, and Dr. John son, of Northboro'. Adjourned.

At the evening session, the debate on the Resolu tions afore-mentioned was continued by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Marlboro', Mesars. Pillsbury, Foster, May, and Fisk, of West Brookfield.

George W. Stacy, of Milford, Lyman Allen and Moses Sawin were appointed a Committee on Fi .P. Pillsbury offered a Resolution on the suppor

which Abolitionists ought to render to the Libr. BATOR.

At a late hour adjourned, to meet the next morning, at 10 o'clock.

Sunday Morning. Met according to adjournment. The weather was quite unfavorable, and the attendance small. The President opened the meeting with prayer, and read passages from the Gospel by Matthew and by Luke.

Parker Pillsbury addressed the meeting in an exsellent speech to Abolitionists, touching their duty to the Anti-Slavery cause, and the urgent need which existed of deeper devotedness, greater zeal, more readiness to make sacrifices and to endure hardship and labor, as true soldiers in a cause, where the cross must indeed be taken up. He was followed by Messrs. May, Foster and Sawin, as to the most suitable method of putting forth Anti-Slavery ef-

It was voted to appoint a Committee of three, with power to add to their number, to furnish to the several towns in the District, blank forms of the Petition to the State Legislature, recommended by the Mass Anti-Slavery Society, and calling for a peaceable Secession from the Union. Chose John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield, Abby Kelley Foster and Leander Eaton, of Worcester, as this Committee.

Afternoon. After an hour's intermission, the proceedings were re-commenced with some remarks by Mr. Pillsbury on the wickedness and baseness of the American Union

S. S. Foster offered a resolution, recommending to Abolitionists that they should go to the ballot-box, and deposit votes for candidates who should be previously pledged not to accept office, if elected. This Resolution was debated by J. M. Fisk, S. S. Foster, and P. Pillsbury.

Evening. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, a considerable audience assembled at 6 o'clock, and continued until 9, in close attention to the ad dresses, inquiries and replies made by Messrs. Foster, Pillsbury and others. After which, the Society proceeded to vote upon the Resolutions before them. That presented by Mr. Foster was referred, for far thee discussion, to the next meeting. The same disosition was also made of one of the series on the Mexican War reported by the Business Committee The remainder of the Resolutions were adopted by unanimous votes. They are as follows :-

Resolved. That one of the first and highest duties of all true Abolitionists, at the present time, is to seek for the dissolution of the compact which makes the Northern States and Northern men partners with the South in slaveholding and slave-trading.

Resolved, That the existing Constitution of the United States is that compact: the result of an un-rignieous compromise with slavery, which no honest man or lover of liberty can consistently uphold a single hour.

Resolved, That in re-affirming, at the present time, the iniquitous nature of our Union, we also re-affirm our determination to seek, in all just ways, its entire

Resolved, therefore, That to this end we adopt, and will cause to be circulated within the limits of this Society, the form of petition to the Legislature recommended by the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, asking a peaceful Secession from the Union.

Resolved. That the invasion of Mexico by the government of the United States, for the express and avowed object of extending and perpetuating Slavery, is an outrage that has no parallel in the history of Buonaparte, Frederick the Great, or even of Alaric, whose monstrous atrocities so justly earned for him

the appellation of the 'SCOURGE OF GOD.' Resolved. That in such a war, had such ever oc curred, instice, humanity and heaven would have been on the side of the invaders, and, while we deplore any effusion of blood, we still rejoice more at even the small triumphs of Mexican valor, than at any of those more wholesale butcheries, when victory is said to have crowned the desperate deeds of the armed assassins of the United States.

Resolved, That, next to the doctrines and principles of Abolitionists, their instrumentalities are of the highest importance; and, among these, none has a stronger claim on New England Abolitionists than the Liberator, to which every one of them, having the ability, ought to be a paying-in-advance sub-

Resolved, That the Society re-affirms its former congratulations at the declining state of American Religion,-as seen in the absence of revivals, the weakness of many churches, and the annihilation of many others,-the loss of interest in missionary operations,-the great reduction in the number of can didates for the ministry,-the frequency with which ministers, while adhering to the order of clergy, still seek other employments, and in the indifference with which the generality of the people are coming to re-

gard it, and its leaders and teachers. A friendly feeling towards the Society and its meeting was manifested in Southboro'. A generous hospitality, and a readiness to contribute towards the expenses of the meeting, were manifested by the little band of Abolitionists there, and others. May the Gospel of Anti-Slavery truth and righteousness not have been preached there in vain, but show itself in abundant fruits, in noble deeds, and in endurance to the end.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., President. Joun M. Fisk, Secretary.

Connections .- In the last week's paper, in the article (second page) on West India Emancipation nineteen lines from the top, for Mr. Phillips, read Mr. Philippo.

In the letter of flev. Mr. Dall. on the third page, for hundred estimate, read hurried estimate. On the fourth page, in the last line of the article

ommencing ' The Bottle,' for past efforts, read hest efforts In the brief article, same page, on the Exhila-

rating Gas, were a number of errors. We deeply regret these inaccuracies, especially as we take some pains to have it otherwise.

We are requested by Mr. Nell to make the followng corrections in his report of the Troy Convention, as published in the Liberator of Nov. 19. The list Topp and CHARLES B. RAY of New York, and W. C. NELL, of Mass. The Business Committee were H. H. Garnet, C. B. Ray, and Willis Hodges of N. Y., L. Collins of Mass., and L. Hayden of Michigan

intellectual faculties. What a rebuke must he be, that Northern Abolitionists are alive to the interestto those democratic American republicans, who ing state of things in Delaware. assert the inferiority of the colored man. One would think, they would blush with very shame, in his of the encouraging state of things in Northern there are thousands, such as he, groaning under the bloody lash of the slaveholder. But the doom of the sentence of death upon it; and committed its execution to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

I am dear Sir, Yours respectfully, Georgetown, Nov. 29th, 1847.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM ASHBY, JR. NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 23, 1847.

DOAR FRIEND MAY: WILLIAM W. BROWN has left us. We have been nuch gratified with his addresses here; he has left a very favorable impression on the minds of the people in favor of our cause, and with much credit to threw open nis house for the earnest appeals of our friend on the baneful influences of Slavery. His it is at hand. last address on Sunday evening was to a very crowded and attentive audience. The lecturer concluded with a song,-The Blind Slave Boy. The silent tear, and the hearty blessing invoked by our friend Higginson concluded our meetings.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM ASHBY, JR.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS. Nortos, Nov. 7th, 1847.

FRIEND QUINCY: A circumstance took place in our Town, vesterday, which I think denotes progress in the anti-slagrace and a nuisance! And this in a place, where true anti-slavery has had more to contend with than hundred miles, the achievement is worthy of most places. Thus have the faithful efforts of a very recorded as among the wonders of itineracy,few friends been crowned with success in this in- Baltimore Cor. of Era. stance. Perhaps you may think the circumstance unworthy of note; but for the encouragement of

Never give up-'tis wiser and better Always to hope and never despair !'

letter, which, we believe, first appeared in a Northampton paper. All our renders, of course, know, that Mr. Ruggles is the blind gentleman who has been favorably known, as an abolitionist, for many manufacturer of Easthampton.

MR. Ruggles' Water Cure.—Having experienced substantial benefit from the Cold Water System, as practised at the Northampton Water Cure, by Dr. David Ruggles, and believing that it may be interesting to others who may be afflicted, I have thought it due to the cause to request that of age—and with the exception of a lameness in my right leg, which was caused by an injury about forty years ago, have enjoyed a greater degree of health than has fallen to the lot of most men. For seven years after this injury I was obliged to use two crutches; but by degrees my lameness decreased, so that I was finally enabled, with the aid of one staff, to walk a mile or two at a time. About two years ago, however, without any apparent cause, other than the infirmities of increasing age, my leg again troubled me. It became much inflamed and swollen, and at times, painful. Exercise aggravated all these bad symptoms, and though I obtained the advice of various physicians, cminent in their profession, their appliances proved useless, and some of them injurious. My limb grew worse until I was almost confined to my house, and my leg, in addition to the swelling and inflammation assumed adark purplish color from the knee to the anke; the skin was almost dead, and it appeared on the point of breaking out into a running sore, and I was instructed by of age—and with the exception of a lameness in my right leg, which was caused by an injury about foralmost dead, and it appeared on the point of breaking out into a running sore, and I was instructed by
my physicians to use palliatives, as it was believed
that nothing forther could be done than to render
me comfortable. These had symptoms began to make
their appearance above the knee and assumed a more
serious aspect, affecting my general health and appetite. In this condition, I was persuaded to consult
Dr. Ruggles in relation to the adaptedness of the
Water Cure to my case. After a careful examination of my limb and the attending symptoms, by his
peculiar method, he expressed his belief that water
would relieve me. I immediately placed myself unpeculiar method, he expressed his belief that water would relieve me. I immediately placed myself under his care, and in less than eight weeks was entirely relieved of all pain and inflammation, and every other bad symptom, and was able to walk comfortably from three to four miles daily, with no other aid than one staff as formerly. It is now about two months since I left the Cure, and I am still improving in strength and general health, so that I have within the past week walked two miles at one time.

PAYSON WILLISTON.

Easthampton, Oct., 25th, 1847.

From a long article upon the subject, in the Practical Christian, we extract the following, and congratulate our Hopedale friends upon this triumph

HOPEDALE A SCHOOL DISTRICT.
We rejoice to record an act of justice, somewhat deferred, but at length nobly rendered to the Hopedale Community, by the citizens of Milford. They have granted our long-pending petition to be set off as a school district. At a Town Meeting on Monday last, after the choice of a Representative to the Legislature, the article specifying our renewed request to be set off came up for consideration. The proposition was fully discussed, and finally decided HOPEDALE A SCHOOL DISTRICT. proposition was fully discussed, and finally decided in the affirmative by a very large and honorable majority. Our entire Community will appreciate the sentiments of justice, honor and friendship manifested by their fellow townsmen in this proceeding, and how a majority of sentiments of the proceeding. and lose no suitable opportunity of reciprocating the same. Nor will the voice of just and honorable men in the surrounding towns fail to express merited approbation of such an act.

GOOD IDEA OF A CATHOLIC.

A Roman Catholic church has been erected the past season in East Machias. Lately the day for past season in East Machias. Lately the day for dedication was appointed, notice given, a priest sent for, and the people came in great numbers to witness the solemn ceremony of giving the house up to God. The priest put on his robes and his knapsack, paraded himself before the burning candles, kneeled at the crucifix and proceeded with the service. When he came to that part of it in which he asked the proprietors if the house was city, there is a peculiar posture archibited in this me.

THE LIBERATOR.

presence. And how appalling the thought, that Ohio, as evinced by the falling off of the Third Party at the last election, and by the impression pro duced by Mr. Garrison's labors, is received. slavery is written. The civilized world have passed statement of the deliverance, be it greater or less, of the people of Ohio from the bondage of party and sect, is highly satisfactory.

J. M. F., of West Brookfield. His letter receiv ed and will appear next week. We hope that pride will not get into his heart at the favorable aspect of his political prospects.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Worcester Co. North

A. S. Society are crowded out this week. G. D., of Jamaica, L. I., Our notice to him last week will be an answer to his letter written before he could have seen it. We are impressed with the importance of his suggestion; but think the movemen he proposes had better embrace the whole question himself. Our good and staunch friend Elder Pike of Disunion. And for that the day is not yet; but

> L. N. of Massachusetts. His communication w have reserved for our own private edification, thinking the readers of the Liberator hardly up to the comprehension of his words of wisdom.

> J. L. L., of Newburyport. We are much gratified by the account he gives of Mr. Brown's success in his town We shall endeavor to give his letter or the substance of it soon.

J. N. B. Shall hear from us by post .- Q.

#### LUCRETIA MOTT.

This eloquent and noble-souled woman arrived here on Saturday evening, accompanied by her exvery enterprise, and may be worthy of note. Some cellent husband, who seems to take fervent pleaten or twelve years ago, the Unitarian Society erectsure in accompanying her wheresoever duty calls ed a New Church, and, as the custom was, erected her. They were on their return from an extensive their Negro Pews, without a remonstrance from Western tour. She is suffering from a most painvoting in the negative, to tear them up, root and the various reforms of the day and the worship branch, and clear them out of the house, as a dis- peculiar to her sect. At every one of these she spoke more or less. during this time, she travelled at least twenty-four

WHY IS IT ?- A lecturing agent of the Western

'At Savannah, on the 7th and 8th. Obtained here.'-A. S. Bugle.

### THE COMPACT.

Rev. Payson Williston, we understand to be the Confederacy' at Pittsburg, and we now have 'The Compact' at Philadelphia. The proprietors of both Compact' at Philadelphia. The proprietors of both these papers have displayed admirable taste in the extection of their names. When a third is started it will probably be baptised 'The Compromise,' and the fourth take place as 'The Constitution.' All these are excellent names for slaveholders to fight

awould favor me with a place in your paper, to ake a brief statement of my case. I am 84 years age—and with the exception of a lameness in my the Talisman from Clinton for St. Louis, came in

moved, and prove it, by chemical evidence, to con they only sell it .- Gardiner's Chronicle.

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster .- A telegraphic desand were picked up by the steamer Delaware, which soon hove in sight, but not in time to save those on board. The remainder were burned or drowned. Capt. Street was sick in his state room, and was saved. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were emigrating Hollanders. The Phœnix was owned by Pease & Allen, Cleveland, and insured for \$15,000. for \$15,000

From the Union of Friday.

From the Union of Friday.

The Copital Illuminated.—We witnessed last evening one of the most splendid and beautiful spectacles we ever beheld. Imagination could scarcely conceive a scene more brilliant, and we cannot command language adequate to its proper description. It was the first time that the gas lights of Mr. Crutchett were exhibited. The new chandeliers in the Senate chamber and the Representatives hall were both lighted, as were also the new and beautiful ante-room of the chamber and several of the passages leading through the building; and, above all, the immense lantern, filled with burners, towering above the dome of the Rotundo. The chandeliers of both houses are superb. The one in the House is ornamented with a beautiful scroll; that in the Senate by thirteen brilliant stars, (representing the good oid Thirteen States,) with their pendent prisms. These, reflected from the mirrors above, spear like double stars, and multiplied to nearly double the number. Each chandelier furnishes light equal to 5,000 spermaceti candles. The lighting of the chamber is of course complete, enabling any one to read with perfect case on any part of the floor; and the light is powerful, yet so soft, that it is delightful to the eye.

the service. When he came to that part of it is which he asked the proprietors if the house was all paid for? the committee was obliged to inform him that all the bills were not yet settled. The priest sprang up, threw off his regimentals, and quit the service, saying he would not undertake the mockery of dedicating (i. e. giving) to God a house which was not yet the people's to give. He told them to go and pay their debts, like honest men, and then come with their offering, and he would help them dedicate it, but not before. That Catholic priest was a pretty honest man, we are thinking. Would it not be well for all Protestants to forbear dedicating their houses till they are theirs to dedicate, or give, to God?—Gospet Banyer.

W. W. BROWN AT GEORGETOWN.

To the Editor of the Liberator.

Six:—According to appointment, Mr. Brown gave us an Anti-Slavery lecture, at Tenney's Hall. The weather was rather inauspicious to our meeting; but notwithstanding that, a good number of people came together, to hear from the lips of the eloquent speeches, which one must hear in order to appreciate its worth. Mr. Brown proved himself equal to any idea we had formed of his great intellectual faculties. What a rebuke must he be, to those democratic American republicans, who distinguish the difference between a traffic in slav-in Africa or in Virginia; in Accomac or in Brazil. Salem Gazette.



NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteentl National A. S. Bazzar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labor, to aid their unde-taking.

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honor and religious obligation, impeltheir Negro Pews, without a remonstrance from any one of the Society, or even a murmur, so far as a land of the Society, or even a murmur, so far as full neuralgic affection, caused by an overworking of her brain. This is not to be wondered at, in view of the fact that she has, during the scently one meeting, well attended, as large if not larger than we have had for years, it was voted, almost unanimously, only three of the rabsence from her home in Philadelphia, the scently one meetings, devoted, by turns, to between American principle and the prin between American principle and American practice or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of pub-When it is remembered that, lie morals; or desire to lay deep in the national conscience, the foundations of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and means for the peaceable abolition of slavery, it has been found hopeless, except through the consent of the majority of the whole people. This obthe few who are scattered up and down in the land, Society, in a report of his labors made to the Ex. I tained, the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure. the Presbyterian house to lecture in, but had a alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan miserable meeting. Not enough anti-slavery here or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any to give us either food or lodging— put up at a tavone of the various political and theological persua THE NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE. We have cro. Meeting disturbed by rowdies the first night, and broken up the second by men with blackened letter, which, we believe, first appeared in a Norththe same proportion. When the preliminary question is put, which every one ought to ask,- How do you mean to expend the money, which you require been favorably known, as an abolitionist, for many years, and the advertisement of whose Water-Cure paper which has entered the field. A few weeks since we announced a proposal to establish The and influencing the public mind on this primarily important question. It shall not be put into the hands of any of the political organizations, to promot the election of any candidate, but be made to awaker the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in all; not in aiding a few fagitives to escape, but to saye them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in Steamboat Disasters and Great Loss of Life .- A sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and prosperity at home; not in making the proposi-

to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and suf sist of Prussian blue and gypsum principally. So that in fact the drinkers of green tea, as it comes to the English market, indulge in a beverage of Chinese paint, and might imitate the mixture by dissolving Prussian blue and plaster of Paris in hot water. The Chinese do not drink this painted tea; they only sell it.—Gardiner's Chronicle. It shall secure their children from each an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance tha Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg gives an account of the loss of steamer Pittsburg gives an account of the loss of steamer Pittsburg gives an account of the loss of steamer Pittsburg gives an account of the loss of steamer Pittsburg gives an account of the loss of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the free-domoin actions, and we are not told from what port the Phænix sailed, nor where she was bound. One account says—She had more than two hundred passengers on board, thirty of whom took to small boats and were nicked up by the steamer Delaware, which as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world. and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in different frivolities of a selfish existence sink into nsignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operat

#### n this occasion, it is proposed to place \$10,000

at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

> ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS. HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, LOUISA LORING, CATHERINE SARGENT, CAROLINE WESTON, HANNAH TUFTS, MARY YOUNG. ELIZA F. MERIAM. MARY WILLEY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON. EVELINA S. A. SMITH. ABBY SOUTHWICK, MARIA LOWELL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET T. WHITE, HARRIET B. HALL, ABBY FRANCIS, HARRIET M. JACKSON, ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

abundant from which this aid may be drawn. For example, there are ten towns in Massachusetts alone in which there are ten families, each of which might easily send in \$100 worth of goods. Here at once is the required \$10,000 of goods. There are ten other towns in which there are twenty persons who might each easilysend in \$5 00 worth, equal to \$2,000 more. The effort required to prepare and collect this amount is the very one that at the same time creates a market. Unlike the processes of ordinary trade, it is in all these philanthropic struggles against the popular tide, the supply that creates the demand. To sell \$1000 worth of goods, we must raise at least double that amount, and so on, in like proportion. It must not, therefore, be supposed possible, that we can have too large a supply, because we have goods left when the Bazaar closes. All that remains in the hands of the committee is always carefully appraised, packed and stored, to aid in other Fairs, by means of which the anti-slavery feeling is kindled or kept alive in all parts of the country. Last year, the goods remaining were made serviceable to the cause through Fairs in Weymouth, Plymouth, New Bedford, Mass; Rochester, West Winfield, Waterloo, N. York; Philadelphia, Pa; Salem,

From some of these places, hundreds of dollars were returned to the State Treasury, and in all great local good was effected. Many similar applications were unwillingly refused, for want of suitable goods. Again then let it be remembered the supply cannot be too great.

It should not be forgotten by New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and all the States to which antislavery aid has flowed from the American A. S. Society, that they also are bound to co-operate with the Bazaar as a national enterprise.

The committee are often asked what sort of goods are saleable and acceptable. The reply might be, no description of goods can come amiss. No object of taste-no work of art-no specimen of ingenuity -no product of agriculture-no article of dress-no kind of provision, but may become promotive of the cause. It would be most desirable to be able to point to beautiful specimens of excellent workmanahip of every kind-the gifts of American skill and industry, that the reputation of our own country may be enhanced by this occasion in an artistical and mechanical as well as in a moral point of view. The shortness of the time and the nature of the occasion forbid the reception of articles on commission, but the committee trust that the cause will appeal to the hearts of Bostonians to secure donations of furniture, musical instruments, new invention and mechanical improvements such as they have

not heretofore been favored with. Of course the agents of the American A. S. Society and the Mass. A. S. Society are doing all in their power to open a channel of communication with the Bazaar in every place they visit; and the committee refer to the resolutions of the Boston Female A. S. Society in another column, as containing a valuable suggestion which, if vigorously acted upon, might become of vast importance to the

It cannot be expected of our British friends, that they should aid us so much as they did before pressure of Irish and Scotch distress was so seriously felt. T We must work the harder at home, to supply that probable deficiency, and thereby show ourselves worthy to have been so generously helped thus far.

N. B. Beautiful goods from Paris selected for the Bazaar have already arrived.

Donations of money or pieces of goods are solicited, for the general purposes of the Bazaar .-

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below, as

Dartmouth, Tuesday, Dec. 7. Westport, Thursday, Dec. 9. Fall River, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 11 and 12. N. Attleboro', Monday Dec. 13. Foxboro', Wednesday Dec. 15. Canton, Thursday, Dec 16. Stoughton, Friday, Dec. 17. N. Bridgewater, Sunday, Dec. 19.

WILLIAM W. BROWN. An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-ety, will lecture as follows :-In West-Cambridge, Tuesday, Dec. 7. E. Lexington, Thursday Dec. 9. Lexington, Friday, 10. Concord, Sunday, 12. STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

An agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soill hold meetings, in the towns named be Oxford, Saturday evening and Sunday, Dec. 4 and

Uxbridge, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dec. 7 and 8. Upton, Saturday evening, and Sunday, Dec. 11 and 12. N. B. Intervening evenings will be spent in such

places, contiguous to the above, as may seem most

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CLETY. An adjourned meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in hiberty Hall, New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 4th and 5th., commencing on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. Henry C. Wright, Loring Moody, Parker Pills-bury, Wm. W. Brown and other speakers will be present. The friends of the cause in the different

owns in the County are earnestly requested to be New Bedford, Nov. 22d. 1847.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD,

of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my longs by exposure to cold, confided me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered L was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedles used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without the least confidence in its efficacy, or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted. Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

to make this public statement, article to others similarly afflicted. With respect, yours truly, HENRY WOOD. None genuine unless signed 1. BUTIS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the Unite of States and British Provinces.

BY THOMAS MACKELLAN. A little son-an only son-have we; (God bless the lad, and keep him night and day, And lead him softly o'er the stony way ') He is blue eyed, and flaxen bair has he, (Such, long ago, mine own was wont to be And people say he much resembles me.) I've never heard a bird or runlet sing So sweetly as he talks. His words are small

Sweet words-oh! how deliciously they fall!-Much like the sound of silver bells they ring. And fill the house with music. Beauty lies As naturally upon his cheek as bloom Upon a peach. Like morning vapor, flies Refore his smile my mind's unfrequent gloom. A jocund child is he, and full of fun : He laughs with happy heartiness; and he His half closed eyelids twinkles roguishly,

Till from their lashes tears start up and run The drops are bright as diamonds. When they Adown his cheek, they seem to be the o'crflowing Of the deep well of love within his soul-The human tenderness of his nature showing 'Tis pleasant to look upon him while he sleeps ; His plump and chubby arms, and delicate fingers-

The half-formed smile that round his red lip

creeps;
The intellectual glow that faintly lingers Upon his countenance, as if he talks With some bright angel on his nightly walks.

We tremble when we think that many a storm May beat upon him in the time to come That his now beautiful and fragile form May bear a burden sore and wearisome Yet so the stain of guiltiness and shame Be never placed upon his soul and name-So he preserves his virtue though he die-And to his God, his race, his country prove A faithful man, whom praise nor glory can buy, Nor threats of vile, designing men can move-We ask no more. We trust that He, who leads The footsteps of the feeble lamb, will hold This lamb of our sin mercy's pasture fold, Where every inmate near the loving Shephere feeds.

THE HAPPY FARMER. Saw ye the Farmer at his plough, As you were riding by? Or wearied 'neath his noonday toil, When summer sun were high?

And thought you that his lot was hard? And did you thank your God, That you and yours were not condemn'd Thus like a slave to plod? Come see him at his harvest home,

When garden, field and tree, Conspire with flowing stores to fill His barn and granary. His beautiful children gaily sport, Amid the new mown hay,

His task as best they may. The dog partakes his master's joy And guards the loaded wain, The feathery people clap their wing,

Or proudly aid with vigorous arm,

And lead their youngling train. Perchance the hoary grandsire's eye The glowing scene surveys, And breathes a blessing on his race,

Or guides their evening praise. Their Harvest Giver is their friend, The maker of the soil, And earth, the Mother, gives them bread And cheers their patient toil.

Come, join them round their wint'ry hearth Their heartfelt pleasures see, And you can better judge how blest The Farmer's life may be.

Written for the occasion of the late Wash-ingtonian meeting in Weymouth, BY F. M. ADLINGTON.

Tune,-The Guardian Genius of the Swiss. For Temp'rance here again we meet, And wake the cheerful strain, Our pledge of constancy repeat, And seal it o'er again. We love the cause, it cheers the soul And bids the spirit soar Above the passions' wild control, To be a slave no more. Where e'er the Temp'rance flag is borne,

A band of brothers rise, And smiling Plenty lifts her horn, And Vice, uprooted, flies. Industry, Health, and Joy, and Peace

On Temp'rance still attend; She bids the selfish passions cease, Makes man to man a friend.

She spreads her mantle o'er the poor, And warms the widow's hearth; Her silver key unlocks the door, And lets the prisoner forth:

Around the world she sweeps her wings, Dispensing as she flies The thousand blessings that she brings As presents from the skies.

Beneath her care the cottage smiles. And quiet reigns around: Successful Art her treasure piles, And Safety still is found; For all these blessings she bestows

May grateful thanks ascend To Him from whom all goodness flows, Our Father, and our Friend.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

Gold! gold! gold! gold! Bright and vellow, hard and cold. Molton, graven, hammered, rolled; Heavy to get, and light to hold; Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold; Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled; Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old, To the very verge of the church-yard mould; Price of many a crime untold; Gold! gold! gold! gold! Good or bad, a thousand fold!

THE DEAREST PLACE IS HOME. Of all the spots that Heaven has blest, The dearest place is home;

'Tis there the fond heart loves to rest. And never loves to roam; Whilst love plays round the smiling hearth, 'Tis Heaven's own bliss enjoyed on earth.

Of all the joys that man can feel, The purest sure are there! While o'er his heart affections steal, Like balmy summer air : His wife's careas, his children's smile, Unlike the world are free from guile.

Of all the gifts bestowed to cheer Man's pilgrim path below, The richest treasure resteth here. Which they are blest who know Whilst love plays round the smiling hearth,

'Its Heaven's own bliss enjoyed on earth.

they are governments which claim the right of oppressing their subjects, and defrauding and robbing
other nations by hereditary possession of power.

Ours derives its power from the people; and all
its faults, whatever they may be, are but the exponents of the principles that are put into action by
a majority of its constituents. It is the agent of
the people, and all the injustice and wickedness it
may perpetrate, is but a reflection of the injustice
and wickedness that exist in the dispositions and
purposes of its supporters. If those who conduct
the public affairs are guilty of corruption and profligney in the administration of our internal economy,—if they have involved us in a war of aggression and conquest with a feeble and an ignorant
people on our borders,—if they have no mercy on
the down-trodden victims of avarice, nor magnanimity enough to leave a thrice-vonquished eigemy to deplore its overthrow in peace,—how can my to deplore its overthrow in peace,—how can the people who sustain such a government claim exemption from a righteous retribution? and while they offer praise and thanksgiving for the success of their armies, will they not tremble under the conviction that God is JUST? Let us, then, while we seknowledge our obligations of themselves our obligations of themselves our obligations of themselves our obligations. acknowledge our obligations of thankfulness for individual and national prosperity,—for health, and plenty and liberty,—for the enjoyment of free institutions for education and improvement in science literature, morals, religion, and all the virtues and accomplishments that adorn society, supplicate accomplishments that adorn society, supplicate forgiveness for sins, the bare recollection of which makes the soul of humanity sicken with horror, and dashes the cup of joy and festivity untasted from the lips of the truly magnanimous and up-

From the American (Wisconsin) Freeman. THE HEART RATHER THAN THE HEAD AT

There is much said in our world about 'difference of opinion, 'men must be charitable,' can't expect that all will think alike,' don't know that I could exactly agree with you, you know that we are constituted differently—it can't be expected are constituted differently—it can't be expected that we should not. These, and such are the stale declarations we constantly hear, when attempting to urge upon our fellow-men any duty which does not lie in the broad and beaten track in which the popular religionists of our age walk.

Now there is just as much certainty in moral twicker there is past as much certainty are religious to the state of the sta

truth as there is in mathematical. Jesus Christ the great teacher and condenser of truth declares, that upon these two commands hang all the law and the prophets: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself. Now, you shall take the most untutored heathen on the face of the earth, and the moment that God, in his essential attributes and relations to man, is revealed to him, that moment, nolens volens, he feels the truthfulness of the first command, and an impulse from conscience to obey it. In like manner, the moment he understands that all his own essential attributes of coaracter, with their needs and rights, are possessed alike by every human being, does the declaration that one man has as good a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as another, assume the same authority; and if so, that we should regard our neighbor's rights just as dear and precious as our own. Hence he receives, as by intuition, the command, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, as bind-

These principles are not recondite, not hidden from the mass of mankind, like some scientific principles that need a world of investigation and experiment to discover the stamp of their divinity; but they lie right on the surface of moral and spirit they lie right on the surface of moral and spirit they lie right on the surface of moral and spirit they lie right on the surface of moral and spirit lies are the surface of the s ual relations, as entirely and equally discoverable to the eye of the unlettered peasant, as to that of the scholar and divine. Men are ever prone to the scholar and divine. Men are ever prone to the foolish conviction that what the few only can know, must be the divinest, selectest, and the most precious and important, while the very reverse is most signally true. Those attributes in which men are alike, are the great divine attributes of human nature, those which liken them to God. Reason, sensibility, conscience, immortality, are alike the gift of all. It would be well for mankind, especially the poor, if they would keep these things in mind, viz: that all the really great relations of this life, all that pertain to the life to come, its treasures will preserve our habitation from its treasures will preserve our habitation from they sustain in common with princes and kings. Husband, wife, parent, child, brother, sister, lover and loved; likewise the relations that they sustain and loved; likewise the relations that they sustain to the great and universal Parent are just as endearing, and those they sustain to future retributions just as fearful and impressive. But we must the decline of age. Nor will the blessing be confined tions just as fearful and impressive. But we must not be led away from our subject, viz: that the great difference we discover in the opinions and actions of men on question of practical duty, does not grow out of any diversity in the essential laws of mind, or of any actual inablity in any man to ascertain the truth, but that this difference grows out of perverted sensibility, which perverts the mind and prostitutes its noble and ethereal power to the work of ministering to the lower nature.

This universal interest makes this celebration to the work of ministering to the lower nature, to the flesh. Now, we do not hesitate to declare, that no unperverted mind could oppose the cause of temperance, and refrain from active co-operation. Men may pretend to have a different opinion, and put on looks of benevolence, and say they believe in temperance, only, we differ with you in this, mamely, the mode of reaching the evil. All this is a mere ruse, to divert your mind from their un-principled, rotten hearts. They know perfectly well if they should do as we do, the work would be done. They know perfectly well what is light in the matter. They certainly possess the com-mon intelligence of their species, and it is an insult to human nature, and to the common sagacity of the human mind, to say they do not know better than to stand aloof from this cause. The truth is, the heart is diseased, and if the head has become perverted, it must be from the influence of the former on the latter.

So it is emphatically the case on the slavery question. The legion of objections which have been started and urged against this enterprise, never had their origin either in an unprejudiced mind or unperverted heart. Who that believes the second commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' can at the same time believes that for one human being, who has the power, to hold another human being as a piece of property, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, is not necessarily sinful? Who that believes it sinful, can at the same time believe it tinsule, at once to cease from the sin? \* \* \* Who that believes it sinful, can at the same time believe it masse as a whole, at once to cease from the sin? \* \* \* Who that believes it insulates the council selected two gentlemen, one from that has confidence in the government of God does not see the folly and wickedness of attempting to choose the least of two evils, of making the end justify the means—doing evil that good may come choose the least of two evils, of making the end justify the means—doing evil that good may come—committing one sin for fear somebody else will commit a greater one. In a word, who does not perceive in all this a lack of confidence in God, an unwillingness to do perfectly right, and leave the event with him, in full confidence that he will bring it to pass? Who believes that the American Board would allow caste and slaveholding to be consistent with a christian profession. If somehow its sensibility had not become more or less perverted; could they have rejected a holy and educated man, who it is confessed was every way well qualified for the work, merely on account of doubts touching the scriptural author ty for infant baptism, while they were supporting a slaveholding missionary, and those who receive slaveholders into their communion as brethren beloved?

Who believes that we should have had the organ-

Who believes that we should have had the organic sin theory of Prof. Beecher, the Spirit-of-the New-Testament-against-the-letter doctrine of Professor Stuart, and the thousand and one cunningly devised theories and evasions to stave off the great issue which God in his providence has been urging upon the Church, and State, and benevolent Societies, were the hearts of the inventors of these feetings, were the hearts of the inventors of these theories and evasions right with God and their brother?

The reservoir in Brook line is as near to the centre of Boston, as the distributing reservoir in New

REFORMATORY.

was just, because he came that to seek his own will but the will of the Father which had sent him. He was perfectly disinterested, and this was the ground on which he based the clearness of his perfectly disinterested the clearness of his perfectly disinterested. Thanksgiving Discourse of the Boston Courier, as appearing in that paper on the late anniversary of the day, we make the following extract:—

The people are called upon to-day to offer up their thanks, not for personal and individual blessings alone, but for national prosperity; and a volume would hardly suffice to enumerate all the advantages we enjoy as a body politic:—but our thanksgivings for these it would be well to accompany with some tokens of serious and honest rethanksgivings for these it would be well to accompany with some tokens of serious and honest repentance and fervent supplications for pardon; for surely no nation ever so so need in triffing with its privileges—none ever so des rived rebuke for doing the things it ought not to do, and for leaving undone the things it ought not to do, and for leaving undone the things it ought to have done. Other governments may be as corrupt and profligate, but they are governments which claim the right of oppressing their subjects, and defrauding and robbing other nations by hereditary possession of power. difficulty is in the heart.

> ERRORS IN THE TREATMENM OF HORSES

Where a horse shies or sheers at so Where a norse shies or sheets at some will do, astomed object, which all young horses will do, ever speak sharply, or, worse than that, strike am, if you would avoid his starting the next time he sees a similar object. Almost any horse may be brought to a confirmed habit of shying by such treatment. What should be done, then? Check him to a walk; give him time to see the object,

and he will take little or no notice of it.

If a horse stumbles or tr ps, it is a common practice to strike him for that. This will not amend his habits of tripping and stumbling, but will add to them, if he has spirit, that of springing forward with dangerous quickness whenever it occurs; as he will expect the lash to follow as a matter of course. The remedy, if it can be called one, is to keep an eye upon the road, and where from stones or unevenness the failing is appre-hended, tighten the reins, and enliven the herse but never strike him after the accident.

As you would save the strength and wind of our horse, drive slowly up hilt, and as you would ave his limbs and your own, drive slowly down

Never wash off your horse with cold water when he is hot, nor let him drink it freely when in that state. If the water is quite warm it will not burt

Do not permit the smith when he shoes your Do not permit the smith when he shoes your horse to cut out any portion of the soft part, or what is called the frog of the foot—this is apt to gradually draw in the quarters of the hoof and cripple the animal—and is recommended only by the smooth appearance it gives to the bottom of the hoof, which is more apt to catch a round stone in the crook of the shoe than otherwise.

Do not feed with grain, especially corn when a orse is warm, or very much fatigued; you may ounder and ruin him.

If you want your horse to last, and your carriage

lso, drive slow.

Do not keep a horso too fat, or too lean, as eith-

er disqualifies him for hard labor.

The more kindness and good temper is extended to a horse, the better he will behave in return.

Bad temper and bad habits come generally from bad usage.— Turf Book.

#### MISCELLANY. From the Boston Conrier.

SPEECH OF MAYOR QUINCY. THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE CITY RESERVOIR ON SATURDAY.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,—We have met un-der the canopy of Heaven to lay the corner stone of the principal structure connected with the introduction of the waters of Cochituate Lake into the City of Boston,

the City of Boston.

It has been the custom from time immemorial, to mark the commencement of buildings in which the public were interested, by some appropriate ceremonial. And surely, if there ever was an edi-fice of importance to all the citizens, it is the one hich we this day commence.

The corner stone is laid of churches of a particu

lar faith,—of monuments of pust events of general but not universal interest,—of hospitals, of whose benefits a small number only will partake, of sol-leges, where the fortunate few alone derive imme-diate advantage. But this is of universal in crest, there is nothing sectarian, nothing section tothing exclusive about it. It is monopolized nothing exclusive about it. It is monopolized by no party in politics or sect in religion. It is an ng to the high and low, the rich and

the poor, the just and the unjust.

It will aid the poor woman, toiling for her children at the wash-tub,—it will minister to the proudest beauty in the luxury of her chamber,—it will cool the fevered brow of disease, and be cordial to the parched lips of the intemperate,—it will promote moral as well as physical well-being,

fire,--will impel the giant strength of the steam engine .- will accompa

This universal interest makes this celebration culiarly appropriate,—but there is another reason at renders it not less so. The work is one half mpleted, and estimates can well be made of the when it will be finished, and the cost of its construction. And it is of great importance to the finances of the city, and the convenience of the inhabitants, that the citizens should realize the speedy approach and prepare for the reception of

e blessing. Neither the time nor the position, permit me to enter into details as to the origin of this work. Ever since the organization of the city government the subject has attracted popular attention, and almost all my predecessors in office called to it the almost all my predecessors in

ormer on the latter.

So it is emphatically the case on the slavery caused the work from time to time to be postpon-

York is to the lower parts of that city. Its pressure even at that distance would raise the water to the height of this reservoir, but being tapped and subject to constant drafts, the supply would be uncertain, and on great emergencies, such as a great conflagration, might be insufficient. The object of the two reservoirs in the city is to render a large supply always ready, and to keep an equable pressure on the pipes. So as to insure the regular

It will contain 3,000,000 of gallons, and be filed in sixteen hours, and in the opinion of all the engi-neers, is fully adequate to the purposes of an aque-duct of the size which we propose to construct. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners did not feel justified in expending a very great sum to increase its capacity, especially as from the nature of the work it could not be made to add to the architectural beauty of the circ the architectural beauty of the city.

I have thus briefly described these works. They

will be constructed in the most perfect manner which art and experience can devise. They will deliver to the city of Boston ten millions of gallons a day, of the purest and best water, decided by chemists to be superior to that of the Croton or the Schuylkill.

But when is it to be completed?

But when is it to be comple,ed?

The bill authorizing the construction of the aqueduct was passed on the 30th March, 1846—ap-

The Water Commissioners were appointed on the 5th of May, and entered at once with such spirit on their work, that ground was broken by the Mayor, in presence of the City Council, on the 20th of August. Since that time the work has so progressed as to

of its completion.

of its completion.

The length of the brick aqueduct is a little more than fourteen miles. Of this nearly seven are finished and ready for the water, and the grading and bricks for the rest are in such a state of forwardness as to render its completion certain early in To avoid loss of head in crossing Brighton val-

To avoid loss of head in crossing Brighton val-ley, and to save expense in land, two tunnels were found to be necessary on this line. These it was supposed would be the last part of the work that would be completed. Of these, all the shafts are finished. Of 1130 feet, the length of the Brook-line tunnel, 810 are completed; and of 2403 feet, the length of the tunnel in Newton, 1300 are fin-ished, rendering it certain that no delay will arise from this portion of the aqueduct. from this portion of the aqueduct.

The line of pipes between Boston and Brook-

line and in the city, will amount to a little over 60 miles in length, of which more than thirty miles went the recurrence of a similar cataintty, Mrs. Darwill be laid this autumn, and the residue be in a position to be put down at the opening of the spring. Such is the progress of the work that I can have no doubt that the waters of Lake Cochitate will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable in the city of Boston with a will be deliverable with a wil

and the cost of materials, a correct estimate can be made of the expense, and this, including interest to be charged to construction, will fall, in my opinion, within three millions of dollars.

How is this to be paid?

The City own about 7,000,000 feet of land in the

city proper and South-Boston, which will not be required by the public, either for sale or ornament. The value of this land will be greatly increased by the supply of water, and I have no hesitation in saying, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, that these lands, if properly managed, will within twenty years pay off not only the whole of the water debt, but of every other debt that is owed

by the city.
We shall thus provide for the principal. After the completion of the works the interest will be paid by a direct tax, and by the income of the water

The worse burden in such a case would be six The worse burden in such a case would be six per cent, on the whole debt, or \$180,000 a year less the amount of the income.

Europs were visited by one of our merchants, distinguished for his ability and success, with the hope of obtaining the money. But the great demand for funds, arising from the construction of railways, and the cloud cast on American securities by the repudiation of our sister States, made the application unsuccessful. In July last, after a public notice of three months, both here and in Europe, a million of the loan was taken by public competition through scaled proposals, in the way competition through scaled proposals, in the way adopted by the United States and foreign governments, at a rate rather less than six per cent. Owing to the financial state of Europe, which cannot but affect this country by sympathy, it is not to be excurrent, (Spt.) and those above that age to be held pected that money can at present be obtained at in the conditi the city of Boston. It is, however, the intention of the Committee to borrow for as short times as will command the capital, with the full expectation that when the present financial crisis is passed, the

abundant cistern, but I trust all the good house-wives will maintain that the bottom of a well may do for truth, but the top of the house is the most

for God's sake, save my children!'

The Stave Trade.—Wm. Bourne, late second mate of the bark Fame, of New London, has been bound over by Commissioner Kane, of Philadelphia, in the sum of 1000 dollars, to answer the charge of be. ing concerned in the slave trade.

In the death of friend Taber, the friends of the slave in Fairhaven have lost one of their warmest supporters, the neighborhood an excellent neighbor, and his family a kind bushand and tender father.

New Bedford, 11th month 22d, 1947.

the height of this reservoir, but being tapped and subject to constant drafts, the supply would be uncertain, and on great emergencies, such as a great conflagration, might be insufficient. The object of the two reservoirs in the city is to render a large supply always ready, and to keep an equable pressure on the pipes, so as to insure the regular supply of water at the highest and remotest points of the city.

This reservoir will enable us to have a fountain on the common which will throw a jet to a great height.

It will contain 3 000 000 of gallons, and be filled the column which will throw a jet to a great in no noor, to the rocks of the river below—a distance eight.

It will contain 3,000,000 of gallons, and be filled wards crazy by the fall and the blow upon his head He was taken to Chester Factories, where good med

ical treatment was given him, and it is thought he will now recover. It is thought that one or two of his ribs are broken. His name is Osborn, and he his ribs are broken. His name is Osborn, and he has a wife and two children.

Early on Sunday morning, the dead body of James

once above, and once below the knee; and it is suponce above, and once below the knee; and it is supposed that he was run over by one of the trains
which passed on Saturday evening. There we'e no
other injuries on the body, and he probably lay there
till he bled to death, being, as is supposed, intoxicated. A bottle of russ was found in his pocket. Those
who heard the noises which are now supposed to
have been made by him, thought they came from
some boys or others who were having a 'spree' at
the tayers.

the tavern. A fearful accident occurred at the falls of Ni-

agara in the early part of this month. Among the attractions which the energetic proprietor of the Museum (Mr. Barnett) had collected in his establishseum (Mr. Barnett) had collected in his establishment were three large bears, which most visiters have no doubt seen in the yard, secured by chains. A boy was employed with a wheelbarrow in clearing the yard, and while taking away a load of dirt he was unfortunate enough to wheel it across the fore paw of one of the bears. The animal instantly become furious, and at one bound broke his chain, seized the poor lad, and hugged and bit him with such violence that he died in two days afterwards. Mr. Barnett ran forward to rescue the lad, but was immediately attacked by the bear, and so severely bitten in different parts of the body that his life was

bitten in different parts of the body that his life was for some time despaired of, and we are happy to hear that, although still confined to his bed, strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. We have heard severe censure cast on the conduct of some men who were standing by, while the bear was lacerating the body of Mr. Barnett, but could not be persuaded to attempt his rescue, al-though entreated by Mrs. Barnett in the most pite-

ous accents to exert themselves. Attracted by ous accents to exert themselves. Attracted by the noise, Mr. Cotterell, a connection of Mr. Barnett's, arrived on the apot from a neighboring field, and by his exertions Mr. B. was rescued, and the bear shot dead without doing any more mischief. To prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, Mrs. Barnett has caused the other two bears to be destroyed.

—Niagara Chronicle.

day last, as Mr. James Kendall, of Phillipston, was standing near the Vermont and Massachusetts Rail-road in South Royalston, with his horse and wagon a short distance from him, on the opposite side of the track, is one half completed. The Lake Cochinuate has been bought—a great part of the land damages have been paid—and the expenditure has already been 1,500,000 dollars.

From what we know of the nature of the work, and the cost of materials, a correct estimate can be directly upon the track, the whole train passing over directly upon the track, the whole train passing over and killing him instantly. This adds another warn-ing to all persons, to 'look out for the engine while the bell rings!'—Transcript.

Brutality.—Two German emigrants, travelling westward by canal, between Rome and Durham-ville, and seeing an orchard on the way, with an abundance of fruit, left the boat and ventured over

the fence. A writer in the Syracuse Journal, who witnessed the occurence, says:—

The avaricious fiend (the owner) sent a large bull mastiff upon them, who seized one of the poor emigrants and literally tore him to pieces! Large pieces of flesh were taken from his arms, and his egs were horribly mangled, rendering him an ob-Through the kindness of Capt. Brand, he was taken on board, where his mangled limbs were bathed, he suffered the most poignant pain. He was carried to suffered the most poignant pain. He was car Durhamville and left in charge of a physician.

the amount of the income.

It was hoped that the loan might be negotiated at a lower rate of interest, and immediately amount of the act all the principal bankers of Europs were visited by one of our merchants, distinguished for his ability and success, with the

on of apprentices for for

For the Liberator OBITUARY.

'The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to

that when the present financial crisis is passed, the loan may be negotiated at a much lower rate.

In this connection, I cannot but congratulate the public on the energy and efficiency with which this work has been pressed forward.

The stopping of interest by getting the water into use, is no inconsiderable item. It is said that one quarter part of the expense of the Croton on the day of its introduction into New-York, was interest,—a sum equal to the whole amount of the cost of our aqueduct.

This leads me to remind you that there is one way of reducing the amount of this expenditure, and that is by taking the water.

You will be taxed whether you take it or not, and good economy requires you to take what you are obliged to pay for; and sooner or later you will take it.

It has been said that the difference between the wise man and the foolish one is, that the foolish man does at last what the wise man does at first; and let no man say, I will not take the Cochituate water. You may have an excellent well and an abundant cistern, but I trust all the good housewise will maintain that the bottom of a well may the foolish of the problem of the problem of the righteous are taken away from the evil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the righteous are taken away from the evil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the vil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the vil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the righteous are taken away from the evil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the vil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every age of the world in the righteous perishet land no man layeth it to heart, and streams and no man layeth it to heart, and streams and no man layeth it to heart, but the righteous are taken away from the vil to come. There seems to be a wonderful adaptation to every a world then would my servants fight, and has quietly resigned his breath to Him who gave it, breathing

do for truth, but the top of the house is the most convenient place for water.

We have now placed this stone on its final resting place. Primitive rock, it has existed from the creation, unchanged by fire, unmoved by earthquake, it will exist till time shall be no more.

Creatures of a day, the contemplation of perpetuity, even of that which is inanimate, cannot but excite an interest, and we cannot but excite an interest, and we cannot have as when the son of Bartholomew Taber, of Fairhaven, who lived, and died a member of the Society of Friends.

He appears to have been a conscientious man, living the profession, never research to Him who gave it, breathing peace and good willto all men?

Such was the late venerable John Taber, of Fairhaven, (the subject of this notice.) who died on the 19th of 10th month last, aged 75. The deceased was the peace and good willto all men?

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The foundations of Roman aqueducts now remain though two thousand years have passed since they were laid. Why may not this edifice be of equal perpetuity?

It will stand for centuries, and while it ministers to countless thousands of the generations which come after us, our republic will extend to the Pacific. Railroads and magnetic telegraphs will unite ing to the poils for redress of political evils, or seek come after us, our republic will extend to the Pacific. Railroads and magnetic telegraphs will unite the vast population. The summit of that dome will be in view of the homes of a million of people. Our city will be on the high way between the old world and India—and physical prosperity will probably reach its zenith. May we not hope that it will witness an equal progress in moral, intellectual and religious excellence; that our beloved country will be a Beacon—not like that which once rose above this spot to warn of danger and of peril, but a beacon to illuminate the world, and guide the nations to a rational Freedom, and universal Peace.

Mattrnal Application.—A letter to the Westfield News Letter gives a graphic description of the awful accident or the Boston and Worcester Railroad in which the writer says:

1 could not but notice the conduct of the mothers as contradistinguished from that of the men. The latter escaped from the car, and were running about frantic, not knowing what to do. The mothers remained in the wreck, with their children shoult first be saved. Not one of them asked help for themselves! Their words were, 'save my children, for God's sake, save my children!

The Slave Trade.—Wm. Bourne, late second mate VOLUME XVII .-- NO. XLIX

THE ORIGINAL STORE!

THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO. No. 198 Washington street, (Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,)

BOSTON, AS been in operation for five years. Originated for the sole purpose of buying and activities AS been in operation for five years.—Originated for the sole purpose of buying and selling fraction and Coffees, and nothing else; it has not with use ampled success. Purchasing whole chops at one, and selling for cash only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better elections and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusion in the trade. As a general rule there is

TWENTY PER CENT, SAVED! urchasing of us. We will sell

a purchasing of us. We will sell

5 lbs. good Black Tea, for
5 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong 22707,) 1 by
5 lbs. good Green Tea,
5 lbs. good Green Tea,
5 lbs. good Green Tea,
5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,
2 25
Many Stores charge 75 cents per possed for 10
BETTER TEA. All our Teas are packed in a 19/2 peculiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound pachages, comprising over 50 different kinds, and labeling with our own label, duly copy-righted, to condiction which is forgery.

which is forgery.

Achowe, a NATIVE CHINAMAN, who has had man years experience in Canton, (his native place), this business, will be found at the Company's Was house, directing and superintending the package, and will be happy to have his friends call.

TOUR AIM IS JE

TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASE Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a postmaster, and sending by und, will have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded,

as directed.

Orders sent through express men, answered with the same care as on a personal application, and promptness.

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Tea, vil

be appointed in each town in New England, by a plication to the Company, in Boston, postage pad. TWE EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING AGENTS.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors

# · CLARKSON.

LONDON EDITION-WITH PORTRAIT A FEW object of CLARKSON'S HISTORY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, ith prefatory remarks on the subsequent Abo of Slaver; a beautiful London edition, with a size Portrait of the Author, done on steel,—a book which could not be imported for less than three dollars, as be had at this Office, if applied for immediately, at the very low price of Oak Dollar—cash.

MEDICATED INHALATION. IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. DR. FROST

CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE. No. 238 Washington Street. BOSTON.

WHERE he treats the above Complaints by a new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the nameating effects of continued taking of pages, but medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, a that the healthy parts of the system need not lead feeted and sickened by the curative remedy, thu giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leaves nature to pursue its true course. Patient city are requested to be as minute as pos detail of their cases, as to the duration of plaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occa-

Note.—The most prevalent of all diseases incide to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may general be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not log since made, it appears that upwards of oxercases and Fifty Thousand die annually of Pulment Complaints. IT TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.



AVING entirely retired from travelling, her Patients and the Public generally, that may at all times be found at her residence NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET.) BOSTON, MASS. here she will be ready to attend to all diseases cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, except those arising from immorality. Mrs. Morr has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Be five seasons past, which is very gene and in fact so much so, as not to requ ments. Her method of treatment and corng is retirely different from many others in the profession.

Her medicines are all compounded by berselfind ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND

ESSENTIAL OILS. Many of which are raised and gathered ex her in Europe. She has in many instances perfor ed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, wh

cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mot sonally, can do so by letter directed as above plaining their case fully, and receive her answ Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United

States in perfect safety by expresses from Be Tr Letters must be post paid to receive at Boston, June 18th, 1847. ISAAC CALDWELL'S

Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 knap-street, near Cambridge-street C. would respectfully inform the publi 1. has fitted up and opened his house to accordate with Board and Lodging those who may him with their patronage. He respectfully solit share. No pains will be spared to render it is way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms to april.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE No. 56 Union st., JOHN WRIGHT

KEPS constantly on hand, a great variety
New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W.
Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchange or New Clothing.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$11

JOSEPH H. TURPIN WOULD invite the attention of the public to his

Daguerrian Gallery,

No. 138 Hanoven street.

Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatore with a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as an others in the profession.

Oct. 29 AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Milford. VERNONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferna burg.
MASSACHUSETTS.—R. & J. Adams, Fall Rice:
Massachusetts.—R. & J. Adams, Fall Richards, Nantucket;—Elins Richards, Nantucket;
Mouth,—George W. Benson, Narthumptes; John

Levy, Lawrence.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, Premissis. William Adams, Pautuckus, Vork City; Just New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Just C. Fuller, Skaneateles; — Thomas McClinteck, We terleo; — John H. Parker, Peru. PENNSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, West Greek, Thomas His

terloe; — John H. Parker, Fria. West Greek, PERRSYLVANIA. — M. Preston, West Greek, James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown; — Thomst libeton, Russeltwille; — B. Kent, Andrews Srider, John Cox, Homorton; — James M. M. Kim, Philiphia; JOSFIE FULTON, Penningtonwille.
Ohito.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.

AT THE ROBER To All r

relating to IF TER vance; or EP Six o dollars, if p DADYE nserted the Financia GRAY LORI

WENDELL ble only for WM. I VO THE SPEECH C

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lish (cheers.)

The topic of evening is—the condition text might se connected wit an extension The subject, demonstrate, achievement deslave-trade-: nent of the fe slavery will b for yourselves spoken. In t try boasting it doctrines of e its love of nni lightened pop bodies untrain for the diffusi

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